

60158-272  
97US**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Applicant: Woessner  
Serial No.: 10/501,591  
Filed: July 14, 2004  
Group Art Unit: Unknown  
Examiner: Unknown  
Title: HOSE IN TUBE FORMING ASSEMBLY AND PROCESS

**RENEWED PETITION UNDER RULE 37 CFR 1.47(b)**

Mail Stop PCT  
Commissioner for Patents  
ATTN: Office of PCT Legal Administration  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

This Renewed Petition under 37 CFR 1.47(b) is in response to the Decision Refusing Status under 37 CFR 1.47(b) dated June 24, 2005. As required by 37 CFR 1.47(b) and stated in the Decision, Applicant has previously submitted a statement of the last known address of Mr. Woessner. The Decision on Petition states that the fee under 37 CFR 1.17(h), factual proof that the inventor refuses to execute the application or cannot be reached after diligent effort, an oath or declaration by the 37 CFR 1.47(b) Applicant, Cooper Standard Automotive Inc. (Cooper), on behalf of and as agent for the non-signing inventor, proof that the 37 CFR 1.47(b) Applicant has sufficient proprietary interest in the application and a showing that such action is necessary to preserve the rights of the parties or to prevent irreparable damage are required.

RECEIVED  
6-27-2005  
Legal Staff  
International Division

The inventor of the above-referenced application, David Woessner is deceased. His wife and legal representative, Catherine Woessner, has effectively refused to execute this application. The owner of this application is Cooper Standard Automotive Inc. (Cooper).

The reasons for this action are set forth below.

David Woessner was employed by Cooper and under an obligation to assign inventions to Cooper. Mr. Woessner's widow, Catherine Woessner, informed me that Mr. Woessner had died on December 29, 2004. I sent a copy of the PCT application, a declaration and an assignment to Mrs. Woessner by email on July 11, 2005 (copy attached as Exhibit A). Mrs. Woessner emailed me on July 12, 2005 indicating that she "will not sign" (copy attached as Exhibit B). Mrs. Woessner has expressly refused to sign the declaration.

Cooper has sufficient proprietary interest in the application having serial number 10/501,591. The United States Supreme Court has ruled in *United States v. Dubilier Condenser Corporation* that "one employed to make an invention, who succeeds, during his term of services, in accomplishing that task, is bound to assign to his employer any patent obtained." A copy of this case is attached as Exhibit C. A statement signed by Joseph Zakrzewski, Manager of Product and Process Engineering of Cooper, is attached as Exhibit D. Mr. Woessner was Senior Process Technician at Cooper. In that capacity, he was responsible for process engineering relating to forming tubes and hoses. Mr. Zakrzewski is familiar with and has firsthand knowledge of the invention, which relates to a method for forming a hose. Mr. Zakrzewski states that Mr. Woessner was employed to produce inventions relating to forming tubes and hoses, which is the subject matter of the patent application. The invention was made in the normal course of Mr. Woessner's duties while employed at Cooper, and Cooper therefore has sufficient proprietary interest in this application.

The fee set forth under 37 CFR 1.17(h) (\$130.00) is included.

A declaration executed by Larry Beard is included with this petition. Mr. Beard is Vice President of Cooper and authorized to sign on behalf of the 37 CFR 1.47(b) Applicant, Cooper Standard Automotive Inc.

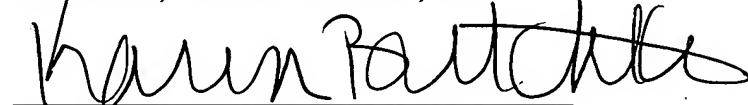
The granting of this Petition is necessary to preserve the rights of the parties or to prevent irreparable damage. The inventor is deceased and is therefore no longer employed by the assignee of this application. The assignee needs to complete the filing of this application to protect its interests.

For the reasons set forth above, assignee submits that the filing of this application under Rule 37 CFR 1.47(b) is proper. Applicant asks that processing of this application now proceed.

A check in the amount of \$130.00 is enclosed for the surcharge fee. No additional fees are seen to be required. If any additional fees are due, however, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-1482, in the name of Carlson, Gaskey & Olds, P.C., for any additional fees or credit the account for any overpayment. Therefore, favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

**CARLSON, GASKEY & OLDS, P.C.**



Karin H. Butchko  
Registration No. 45,864  
Attorneys for Applicant  
400 West Maple Road, Suite 350  
Birmingham, Michigan 48009  
(248) 988-8360

Dated: August 22, 2005

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this Petition and accompanying documents are being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to Mail Stop PCT, Commissioner for Patents, Office of PCT Legal Administration, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on August 22, 2005.



Amy Spaulding

## **COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare: that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated near my name below; that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor of the subject matter of which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

### **HOSE IN TUBE FORMING ASSEMBLY AND PROCESS**

which is described and claimed in the specification filed July 14, 2004, and assigned Serial No. 10/501,591, and amended by an amendment thereto submitted therewith (if any); that I have reviewed and understand the contents of this specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above; that I do not know and do not believe the same was ever known or used in the United States of America before my invention thereof or patented or described in any printed publication, in any country before my invention thereof for more than one year prior to this application, or in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application; that the invention has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve (12) months prior to this application; that I acknowledge my duty to disclose information of which I am aware which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a); and that no application for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention has been filed in any country foreign to the United States of America prior to this application by me or my legal representatives or assigns except as follows: NONE.

I hereby appoint Theodore W. Olds, Registration No. 33,080; John E. Carlson, Registration No. 37,794; David J. Gaskey, Registration No. 37,139; Kerrie A. Laba, Registration No. 42,777; William Gottschalk, Registration No. 44,130; David Wisz, Registration No. 46,350; Karin H. Butchko, Registration No. 45,864, John M. Siragusa, Registration No. 46,174, Anthony P. Cho, Registration No. 47,209 and Matthew L. Koziarz, Registration No. 53,154 as our attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office and any foreign patent office connected herewith. Please address all correspondence and telephone calls to:

**KARIN H. BUTCHKO  
CARLSON, GASKEY & OLDS, P.C.  
400 W. Maple, Suite 350  
Birmingham, MI 48009  
(248) 988-8360**

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

---

DAVID WOESSNER (DECEASED)  
CATHERINE WOESSNER  
(LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE)

Post Office and  
Residence Address:

DAVID WOESSNER (DECEASED)  
5641 Spencer Road  
Mount Sterling, KY 40353

Citizenship:

United States

Post Office and  
Residence Address:

CATHERINE WOESSNER  
(LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE)  
5641 Spencer Road  
Mount Sterling, KY 40353

Citizenship:

United States

60158-272  
97US

**I, LARRY BEARD, STATE THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO SIGN ON BEHALF  
OF COOPER STANDARD AUTOMOTIVE, INC.**

By: Cooper Standard Automotive Inc.  
by its agent, Larry Beard

By: Larry J Beard

Name: Larry Beard

Title: VICE PRESIDENT

Dated: July 13, 2005

C

Supreme Court of Michigan.  
GEAR GRINDING MACH. CO.  
v.  
STUBER.  
No. 76.

Dec. 14, 1937.

Suit by the Gear Grinding Machine Company against Bernard K. Stuber. From a decree for defendant dismissing the bill, plaintiff appeals.

Decree affirmed.

West Headnotes

**[1] Appeal and Error**  994(3)

30k994(3) Most Cited Cases

In chancery case in determining question of credibility, Supreme Court largely relies on opinion of trial judge who had opportunity to see and hear witnesses.

**[2] Labor and Employment**  323(2)

231Hk323(2) Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k64 Master and Servant)

In suit to compel employee to assign patent to employer, employer had burden of proving claim that employee was engaged to develop the patented device.

**[3] Labor and Employment**  323(4)

231Hk323(4) Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k64 Master and Servant)

Evidence sustained determination that employee was not under duty to assist in developing universal joint, but merely to make drawings of joint being developed by another, justifying decree that employee was not required to assign his patent for universal joint to employer.

**[4] Labor and Employment**  309

231Hk309 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)

One hired as an expert, but not to exercise his inventive genius, is entitled to retain a patent as his own property, notwithstanding the fact that in the development of the invention he used his employer's time and laboratory.

**[5] Labor and Employment**  309

231Hk309 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)

Where employee's duties required him to make drawings of universal joint being developed by another, but not to develop universal joint, the employee was entitled to retain patent for universal joint developed by him.

**[6] Labor and Employment**  309

231Hk309 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)

If employee is engaged to devise or perfect an instrument, employer is entitled to an assignment of patent obtained by employee for instrument devised or perfected by employee.

\*\*515 \*456 Appeal from Circuit Court, Wayne County, in Chancery, Joseph A. Moynihan, Judge.

Argued before the Entire Bench.

Beaumont, Smith & Harris, of Detroit (Albert E. Meder, Clarence B. Zewadski, and Whittemore, Hulbert & Belknap, all of Detroit, of counsel), for appellant.

Goodall & Neubeck, of Detroit (Beman G. Neubeck, of Detroit, of counsel), for appellee.

BUTZEL, Justice.

In 1928 Alfred Rzeppa secured a patent for an improvement in a constant velocity universal joint, and entered into a license agreement with plaintiff whereby it became entitled to the use of the patent and all improvements in universal joints thereafter invented by Rzeppa. He also became associated with plaintiff for the purpose of developing and perfecting the universal joint so that plaintiff might commercially produce it. Rzeppa \*457 later was granted additional patents for universal joints on applications filed by him in August, 1929, and June, 1933. After taking out his first patent, Rzeppa had difficulties in adapting it to commercial use. Rzeppa discovered that, when his original joint was operating at certain angles, the ball cage would not return to its normal position relative to the inner and outer ball races of the joint. After working more than a year in an effort to perfect and develop his universal joint, so that it could be commercially produced with profit, Rzeppa concluded that the work was becoming too

heavy for one man and asked for an assistant. Defendant was an experienced and skillful draftsman in plaintiff's engineering department and had been working on drawings for a clutch, but, at Rzeppa's request, he was assigned to Rzeppa and thereafter devoted almost his entire time to assisting him. According to Rzeppa's testimony, defendant was to help him in the designing and development of the universal joint and was to devote his efforts to the solving of the problems that had appeared. Defendant was given a desk in a room or space occupied solely by the highest paid employees. His wages were higher than those paid to mere draftsmen.

To eliminate the difficulties in the operation of the joint, Rzeppa conceived the idea of keeping the balls and ball race in their proper position by the use of a pilot pin. His application in June, 1933, covered this improvement as well as an additional one that accomplished the same result by providing for certain disks with eccentric surfaces that tended to cam the balls and ball cage into their proper position. Defendant made drawings of these mechanisms for Rzeppa.

Defendant claims that on March 22, 1932, during the noon hour, while eating his lunch, he conceived \*458 the idea of a self-piloting, constant velocity, universal joint with eccentric surfaces that eliminated the pilot pins and parts set forth in the Rzeppa patent; that at once he made a drawing of his idea, and on the following day at the noon hour made another drawing but more in detail; that thereupon he showed his drawings to Rzeppa and the officials of the company, the former stating that defendant's invention was of no value, and the others that they did not understand it; that later, during his leisure hours at noon and at home, he made drawings in detail, etc.; that he attempted to interest plaintiff in his invention and to satisfy the officers of its value so that plaintiff would purchase it from him. Defendant testified that a model was first \*\*516 made, but that, after the joint was tested, it was shelved in the assembly room and left there. When Rzeppa applied for his last patent in 1933, he knew of defendant's discovery but made no mention of it in his claims. Later some joints in accordance with defendant's invention were made up by plaintiff in order to test their value and they proved successful. Finally, when informed that plaintiff was interested in using his joint instead of Rzeppa's, defendant for the first time informed plaintiff's president that he had applied for a patent and demanded royalty or compensation for the use of his joint. A disagreement thereupon arose. Defendant left the employ of the company and

entered into an agreement with another concern for the use of this patent. Shortly thereafter, plaintiff brought the instant suit in which it seeks to enjoin defendant from assigning his patent to others and also a decree compelling him to assign it to plaintiff. After a hearing, the trial judge entered a decree for defendant dismissing the bill.

\*459 The main question in the case is one of fact. Plaintiff makes no claim that defendant ever agreed to assign any inventions he might make to plaintiff. It, however, claims that defendant was employed to develop or invent a universal joint, and that he discovered an improvement in a constant velocity universal joint while developing the Rzeppa patent and while doing that which he was hired to do. There is no claim that defendant participated in any of the conversations between Rzeppa and plaintiff's officers in which the duties of defendant were outlined. The testimony on behalf of plaintiff that defendant was employed to develop the universal joint is indefinite and leaves considerable doubt as to what the exact understanding was. On the other hand, defendant emphatically denies that he was to do anything towards developing the universal joint. He positively asserts that he was employed solely as a high-grade draftsman charged with the duty of making drawings of the Rzeppa joint and particularly to adapt it to motor-driven vehicles of various manufacturers and to draw all the details so that it could be manufactured for use.

[1] Defendant's positive testimony as to the limited scope of his employment is opposed to that of two witnesses for plaintiff. The question of credibility arises. We largely rely on the opinion of the trial judge, who had an opportunity to see and hear the witnesses. Eckenrode v. Motor Oil Corporation, 275 Mich. 437, 266 N.W. 409. The trial judge found that defendant was only employed to do the work of a regular draftsman.

In coming to our conclusion that the trial judge was correct in deciding in defendant's favor, we also have examined the type of work that defendant actually did for plaintiff and conclude that it was \*460 not in connection with the further development of the Rzeppa patents, but rather was solely in carrying out Rzeppa's idea, making drawings of the various sizes of the Rzeppa joint so that it could be properly manufactured and be used in the cars of various manufacturers.

Attention is called to the fact that, while the written contract with Rzeppa obligated him to assign the use

of further improvements on universal joints to plaintiff, no such agreement was exacted from defendant. On June 14, 1932, defendant addressed a note to the president of plaintiff company referring to his own invention, in which he stated the 'accompanying blueprint is my original design of the Rzeppa universal joint with an eccentric cage which eliminates the necessity of pilot pins and parts.' Plaintiff stresses the fact that this reference to the Rzeppa joint indicates that defendant regarded his invention as a development of the Rzeppa joint. Other evidence as well as the testimony dispels this argument. In another memorandum in the interoffice correspondence, defendant's invention is referred to as the *Stuber* joint.

[2][3] The record has been examined with care. While there may be some testimony that favors plaintiff's claim that defendant was hired to invent, we must conclude, as the circuit judge did, that plaintiff did not sustain the burden of proof imposed upon it. The case illustrates the advisability of reducing contract relations to writing where the parties contemplate that any invention made by an employee during the course of his work shall belong to the employer.

[4][5][6] The law is well established. It is concisely stated in Detroit Testing Laboratory v. Robison, 221 Mich. 442, 191 N.W. 218, where we held that one hired as an expert chemist and analyst, but not to exercise his inventive \*461 genius, was entitled to retain a patent as his own property, notwithstanding the fact that in the development \*\*517 of the invention he used his employer's time and laboratory. Plaintiff, however, claims that that case is not applicable to the facts in the instant case. Though the facts slightly differ, the principle is the same. The rule is stated in United States v. Dubilier Condenser Corporation, 289 U.S. 178, 53 S.Ct. 554, 557, 77 L.Ed. 1114, 85 A.L.R. 1488, as follows:

'One employed to make an invention, who succeeds, during his term of service, in accomplishing that task, is bound to assign to his employer any patent obtained. The reason is that he has only produced that which he was employed to invent. His invention is the precise subject of the contract of employment. A term of the agreement necessarily is that what he is paid to produce belongs to his paymaster. Standard Parts Co. v. Peck, 264 U.S. 52, 44 S.Ct. 239, 68 L.Ed. 560, 32 A.L.R. 1033. On the other hand, if the employment be general, albeit it covers a field of labor and effort in the performance of which the employee conceived the invention for which he

obtained a patent, the contract is not so broadly construed as to require an assignment of the patent. Haggood v. Hewitt, 119 U.S. 226, 7 S.Ct. 193, 30 L.Ed. 369; Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co., 149 U.S. 315, 13 S.Ct. 886, 37 L.Ed. 749. In the latter case it was said:

"But a manufacturing corporation which has employed a skilled workman, for a stated compensation, to take charge of its works, and to devote his time and services to devising and making improvements in articles there manufactured, is not entitled to a conveyance of patents obtained for inventions made by him while so employed, in the absence of express agreement to that effect."

The reluctance of courts to imply or infer an agreement by the employee to assign his patent is due to a recognition of the peculiar nature of the act of invention, which consists neither in finding out the laws of nature, nor in fruitful research as \*462 to the operation of natural laws, but in discovering how those laws may be utilized or applied for some beneficial purpose, by a process, a device, or a machine. It is the result of an inventive act, the birth of an idea and its reduction to practice; the product of original thought; a concept demonstrated to be true by practical application or embodiment in tangible form. Clark Thread Co. v. Willimantic Linen Co., 140 U.S. 481, 489, 11 S.Ct. 846, 35 L.Ed. 521; Symington Co. v. National Malleable Castings Co., 250 U.S. 383, 386, 39 S.Ct. 542, 63 L.Ed. 1045; Pyrene Mfg. Co. v. Boyce (C.C.A.) 292 F. 480, 481.'

We agree with plaintiff that, if defendant had been employed to devise a new universal joint or make improvements in the Rzeppa joint, plaintiff would be entitled to an assignment of the patent. The law is stated in Solomons v. United States, 137 U.S. 342, 11 S.Ct. 88, 89, 34 L.Ed. 667, as follows: 'If one is employed to devise or perfect an instrument, or a means for accomplishing a prescribed result, he cannot, after successfully accomplishing the work for which he was employed, plead title thereto as against his employer.' Although the foregoing statement was criticized as being dictum, it has been repeatedly followed in subsequent cases and is a correct statement of the law. The rule thus stated does not apply to the facts in instant case.

Some further claim was made that defendant's joint was merely an improvement on the Rzeppa joint. It defendant's joint is merely an improvement on the Rzeppa joint, defendant concedes that he would not be able to use his patent without plaintiff's consent,

for he would be infringing on the Rzeppa patent. The question of infringement, however, is not involved. Defendant's joint eliminated several parts found in the Rzeppa joint. It has been frequently held that the simplification of a mechanism \*463 by the omission of several parts constitutes an invention and not a mere improvement, if the simplified mechanism accomplishes the same result as did the more complicated form. Brown v. Huntington Piano Co. (C.C.A.) 134 F. 735; Baldwin-Southwark Corporation v. Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co. (C.C.A.) 88 F.2d 910.

The decree of the trial court dismissing the bill is affirmed, with costs to defendant.

FEAD, C. J., and NORTH, Wiest, BUSHNELL, SHARPE, POTTER, and CHANDLER, JJ., concur.

282 Mich. 455, 276 N.W. 514

END OF DOCUMENT

**H**

Supreme Court of Michigan.  
 A & C ENGINEERING COMPANY, a Michigan  
 Corporation, Plaintiff and Appellee,  
 v.  
 George L. AATHERHOLT, Jr., Defendant and  
 Appellant.  
 No. 22.

April 13, 1959.

Corporation brought suit in equity against former employee to have corporation declared the sole owner of patent and to require former employee to assign his interest in the patent to the corporation. The Circuit Court for the County of Genesee, Stephen J. Roth, J., entered a decree in favor of the corporation, and the former employee appealed. The Supreme Court, Voelker, J., held that bill of complaint, the entire thrust of which was that the invention was and had always been the property of the corporation, and from which an agreement or understanding that corporation was to be the owner of the invention could fairly be inferred, was sufficient, though it failed specifically to allege an agreement that the corporation was to be the owner of the invention.

Decree affirmed.

West Headnotes

[1] Courts  489(3)  
106k489(3) Most Cited Cases

If suit is founded directly on breach of some right created by the patent laws, only a federal court has jurisdiction, but if suit is founded on some right vested in plaintiff by the common law, or by general equity jurisprudence, plaintiff makes a case arising under state law and only a state court has jurisdiction, though the case involves a patent.

[2] Courts  489(3)  
106k489(3) Most Cited Cases

Where action was a common law equity action to determine ownership of patent and involved the federal patent laws only obliquely and incidentally, state court properly took jurisdiction, over objection that only a federal court had jurisdiction, on ground that case arose under patent laws.

[3] Equity  141(1)

150k141(1) Most Cited Cases

The primary function of a bill of complaint is to apprise court and defendant of grounds or basis of plaintiff's claim, and, to do so, plaintiff must allege all of the necessary facts on which he bases his cause of action, and failure of plaintiff to state such facts, or others from which they might reasonably be inferred, is failure to state a cause of action.

[4] Labor and Employment  309

231Hk309 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)

[4] Labor and Employment  312

231Hk312 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)

In absence of express agreement to contrary, inventions belong to inventor-employee rather than to his employer, and employer is entitled only to a "shop-right" therein, though invention was conceived, developed, and patented on employer's time and at employer's expense.

[5] Labor and Employment  322

231Hk322 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)

In suit in equity by corporation against former employee to establish that corporation was sole owner of patent and to require former employee to assign his interest in patent to corporation, bill of complaint, the entire thrust of which was that the invention was and always had been the property of the corporation, and from which an agreement or understanding that corporation was to be the owner of the invention could fairly be inferred, was sufficient, though it failed specifically to allege an agreement that the corporation was to be the owner of the invention.

[6] Appeal and Error  889(3)

30k889(3) Most Cited Cases

Where proofs, in suit in equity by corporation against former employee to have corporation decreed the sole owner of patent and to require former employee to assign his interest in patent to corporation, adequately sustained an agreement or understanding that corporation was to be the owner of the invention, Supreme Court on appeal had power to treat the bill of complaint amended so as to include an allegation

of such an agreement or understanding.

**[7] Appeal and Error**  895(2)

30k895(2) Most Cited Cases

On appeal by former employee from decree in favor of corporation in suit in equity by corporation to have corporation decreed the sole owner of patent and to require former employee to assign his interest in the patent to the corporation, Supreme Court, though it considered sufficiency of corporation's proofs de novo on the record, would give great weight to the chancellor's findings of fact.

**[8] Labor and Employment**  323(4)

231Hk323(4) Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)

In suit in equity by corporation against former employee to establish that corporation was sole owner of patent and to require former employee to assign his interest in patent to corporation, evidence sustained chancellor's findings of fact in favor of corporation.

\*679 \*\*872 Cline & George, Flint, Earl J. Cline, Flint, of counsel, for plaintiff and appellee.

Leitson & Dean, Flint, for defendant and appellant.

Before the Entire Bench.

VOELKER, Justice.

This case concerns a bill in equity filed by plaintiff-appellee, A & C Engineering Company, on August 13, 1956 praying that it be decreed the sole owner of certain patent rights and patent applications and of the trade name 'Hydra-lock' and that the defendant be required to assign to it his interests therein. In answer defendant admitted that the trade name belonged to the plaintiff but denied its right to the remainder of the relief requested.

Prior to 1952 A & C Engineering Company was owned and operated as a joint partnership by George \*680 L. Atherholt, Sr., and John A. Coletti. The partnership's business consisted primarily of designing certain fixtures, jigs, gauges and special machinery for various automobile manufacturing companies. Defendant, George L. Atherholt, Jr., son of the above-named Atherholt, was employed by the partnership in a combination sales, design and managerial capacity. For convenience, we shall occasionally refer to the father and son as Senior and Junior.

In January of 1952 Senior saw a mechanical arbor in operation and thereupon conceived the basic idea for a hydraulically operated arbor. To protect his idea he wrote a letter to himself outlining the idea for the arbor and enclosed it, together with a sketch and a drawing illustrating the arbor, in an envelope which he sent by registered mail to himself. That letter was kept in plaintiff's file unopened and was ultimately opened in court during the trial. After writing the letter Senior discussed the idea with his son, the defendant, and they, with the help of other employees, began to develop it.

The development of the arbor took several years, and much company money, and in the process a successor partnership was formed which consisted of the original partners and the defendant. Later the 3 men formed the present plaintiff corporation, defendant's interest being limited to 15%, which succeeded to the interests of their partnership. Ultimately the arbor was completed and patented, with Senior and the defendant listed on the applications and the letters patent as joint inventors. Senior, pursuant to an alleged oral agreement between the parties, assigned his interest in the patent to the corporation, but defendant has refused to so assign. This suit was brought to establish the true ownership of the patent and to require the defendant to assign his interest therein. Prior to the instigation of this suit the defendant quit working for the corporation, \*681 sold his interest therein to his father, and \*\*873 brought an action against the corporation for back pay.

In the trial court prior to the introduction of evidence defendant moved that this case be dismissed, first for lack of jurisdiction, and second because plaintiff's bill of complaint did not state a cause for action. Both were denied. The case went to full hearing following which the court decreed that the plaintiff corporation was the true owner of the patent and that defendant should assign his interest therein to the corporation. From that decree and the order denying his noted preliminary motions defendant has appealed.

[1] In his first 2 allegations of error defendant-appellant claims that the trial court was without jurisdiction to hear this case because it involves a patent. The extent of a state court's jurisdiction in that field is thoroughly reviewed and explained in Young Spring & Wire Corp. v. Falls, 293 Mich. 602, 292 N.W. 498, and even more thoroughly discussed in 167 A.L.R. 1114. A prolonged discussion here would serve only to unduly lengthen this opinion. The

correct rule (and the one prevailing in Michigan) is set out in that annotation at page 1118 as follows:

'The key to the correct rule is the distinction between a 'case' arising under the patent laws and a 'question' arising under those laws. Pratt v. Paris Gas Light & Coke Co. (1897) 168 U.S. 255, 42 L.Ed. 458, 18 S.Ct. 62.

'Reduced to its lowest terms, the correct rule is that if the plaintiff founds his suit directly on a breach of some right created by the patent laws, he makes a case arising under those laws and only a Federal court has jurisdiction; but if he founds his suit on some right vested in him by the common law, or by general equity jurisprudence, he makes a case arising under state law and only a state court has jurisdiction. In this respect it is to be remembered \*682 that there is no Federal common law or equity law. These are the juridical attributes of the localities. Their principles, when administered in a Federal court, are derived from the respective peoples of the states. A case founded on a principle of tort, contract, or equity law is a case arising under state law. And whichever court has jurisdiction by reason of the nature of the cause of action advanced by the plaintiff, that court may decide such issues as arise incidentally to a decision. If a plaintiff sues in a Federal court for infringement, and the defendant sets up rights under a contract, the court may reach its conclusion upon an issue of contract law. If the plaintiff sues in a state court for breach of a contract, the state court may decide an issue raised as to the validity or coverage of a patent, and even submit a question of priority to a jury. If the action be for breach of a contract to sell the plaintiff a valid patent, the state court may decide the validity of the patent. This is the almost universal rule.'

[2] There is nothing in the bill of complaint to suggest that the instant case is one based upon a right derived from the federal patent laws. Rather it appears to be a common law quity action to determine ownership of a patent and involves the federal patent laws only obliquely and incidentally. Under the above quoted rule such an action is treated no differently, in regard to jurisdiction, than an action to determine the ownership of any other kind of personal property. Therefore the trial court properly took jurisdiction of the cause.

Appellant's third and fourth questions on appeal are:

'III

'Where bill of complaint in suit to establish employer's ownership of patents applied for and

obtained by \*\*874 employees alleges patent was developed by employees on company time and at company expense but does not allege that employees were hired, either expressly or impliedly, for their inventive \*683 genius or to develop patentable items was defendant entitled to a dismissal upon his motion made prior to trial?

'IV

'Did the trial court err in holding that plaintiff's bill of complaint stated a cause for action?'

[3] There being no specific all-purpose test under the modern liberal rules of pleading by which the sufficiency of a bill of complaint can be tested, the determination of that question is often a difficult problem. That problem has not been made less difficult in this case by appellee's total failure to brief the subject. The primary function of a bill of complaint is to apprise the court and the defendant of the grounds or basis of the plaintiff's claim. To do this the plaintiff must allege all of the necessary facts upon which he bases his cause of action. Failure to state those facts, or others from which they might reasonably be inferred, is failure to state a cause of action. So tested we examine the relevant portions of the bill of complaint in the instant case:

'II

'That is is a successor company to the A & C Engineering Company, a co-partnership composed of George L. Atherholt, Sr., John A. Coletti, and George L. Atherholt, Jr., which prior thereto had been a co-partnership consisting of George L. Atherholt, Sr., and John A. Coletti.

'That all of said co-partnership's assets were successively transferred one to the other and to the corporation on organization.

'That George L. Atherholt, Jr., on organization of the corporation, became the owner of fifteen per cent of the common stock thereof. That under date of April 14, 1955, George L. Atherholt, Jr., did sell and assign and transfer unto George L. Atherholt, Sr., all his interest in and to the A & C Engineering Company, a Michigan Corporation, and did prior thereto terminate his employment with the Corporation and is not now employed by it.

'III

\*684 'That in the year 1952, and prior thereto, George L. Atherholt, Sr. became the inventor of a certain tool known as the hydrostatic holding device, for which a patent application was made to the U. S. Patent Office, said application being signed by George L. Atherholt, Sr. and George L.

Atherholt, Jr. That said invention was made, their patent application filed and the aforesaid partnership was in existence then and both parties were in the employ of the partnership. That subsequently, a patent was issued under date of May 6, 1956, No. 2,744,756. That all the development work was performed and paid for by the partnership and all expenses in applying for and obtaining the patent were paid for by the partnership.

'IV

'That this Corporation and the predecessors of the partnership have spent many thousands of dollars in the development of the above mentioned hydrostatic holding device, and said holding device has been in the past and is the principal product of the corporation.

\*\*\*

'VI

'That George L. Atherholt, Jr., Defendant herein, refuses to join in the assignment with George L. Atherholt, Sr., in assigning said patent to the \*\*875 Plaintiff on the records of the U. S. Patent office.

\*\*\*

'XI

'That early in the year of 1953, George L. Atherholt, Sr., John A. Coletti and George L. Atherholt, Jr. did individually make a written assignment transferring to the A & C Engineering Company the whole right, title and interest in and to said invention as described in the Patent application, which the Defendant was to deliver to the Plaintiff's patent attorney for filing in the U. S. Patent office.

'Wherefore Plaintiff prays \*\*\*

'That the Defendant may be required to assign any right, title and interest claimed by the Defendant in and to the patent and patent applications aforesaid to the Plaintiff.

'That the Plaintiff may be decreed to be the sole owner of the aforesaid patents and patent applications and the name Hydra-lock Co. and that the Defendant \*685 may be required to assign the same to the Plaintiff and discontinue the use thereof.

'That the Plaintiff may have such other and further decrees in the above matter as may be equitable.'

[4] There is authority in Michigan that in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary inventions belong to the inventor-employee rather than his employer, and that the employer is entitled only to a

'shop-right' therein, notwithstanding that the invention was conceived, developed and patented on the employer's time and at its expense. See Detroit Testing Laboratory v. Robison, 221 Mich. 442, 191 N.W. 218; Gear Grinding Mach. Co. v. Stuber, 282 Mich. 455, 276 N.W. 514; and 16 A.L.R. 1181 and supplemental annotations.

[5] The entire thrust of the present bill of complaint is that the invention is and always had been the property of the corporation. The failure specifically to allege an agreement (notwithstanding the necessity of later proving such an agreement) between the parties that the corporation was to be the owner of the invention does not in itself necessarily make the bill insufficient. It is sufficient that such an agreement or understanding can fairly be inferred from the facts pleaded. (See 2 Callaghan's Michigan Pleading and Practice, § 23.07.) We think no other inference can follow a fair reading of the bill in this case.

[6] We note further that the proofs adequately sustain such an agreement or understanding\* and that this \*686 Court therefore has the power upon review to treat the bill of complaint as amended so as to include an allegation of such. (See 8 Callaghan's Michigan Pleading and Practice, § 56.69 and 2 Callaghan's Michigan Pleading and Practice, § 27.31.) Under such conditions we are not moved to reverse this or any other case on such a narrow technical ground.

FN\* That defendant himself so understood the arrangement we think is conclusively shown by a letter he wrote Coletti, before he left the company, writing in part as follows: \*\*\* this Expanding Arbor is a very vital part of our business \*\*\* with the proper handling it should prove of value to A & C. \*\*\* I do feel that we are covered with what patents we have applied for, \*\*\* Also, I feel that we should consider using the name of Hydralock Tool and Engineering Company. The reason being that the arbor and expanding business is going to be the future business of A & C \*\*\*.'

[7][8] Appellant's last 2 questions on appeal pertain to the sufficiency of plaintiff's proofs. Although we hear such matters *de novo*, on the record, great weight is given to the chancellor's findings of facts. See Krachun v. Krachun, 355 Mich. 167, 93 N.W.2d 885. Having carefully studied the record, and particularly the many exhibits \*\*876 therein, we are of the opinion that the plaintiff's proofs are more than

adequate to substantiate the findings and decree.  
Further illustrative discussion of the facts is not  
necessary.

The decree of the trial court is affirmed with costs to  
appellee.

DETHMERS, C. J., and CARR, KELLY, SMITH,  
BLACK, EDWARDS and KAVANAGH, JJ., concur.

355 Mich. 677, 95 N.W.2d 871, 121 U.S.P.Q. 235

END OF DOCUMENT

► Supreme Court of the United States  
UNITED STATES  
v.  
DUBILIER CONDENSER CORPORATION.  
Nos. 316-318.

Argued Jan. 13-16, 1933.  
Decided April 10, 1933.

On Writs of Certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Suit by the United States against the Dubilier Condenser Corporation. Decrees dismissing the bills (49 F.(2d) 306) were affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals (59 F.(2d) 381), and the Government brings certiorari (287 U.S. 588, 53 S.Ct. 88, 77 L.Ed. 513).

Affirmed.

Mr. Chief Justice HUGHES, Mr. Justice STONE, and Mr. Justice CARDENZO, dissenting.

#### West Headnotes

##### [1] Patents 1

##### 291k1 Most Cited Cases

Term "monopoly," as distinguished from patent, connotes giving of exclusive privilege for buying, selling, working, or using thing which public freely enjoyed prior to grant.

##### [2] Patents 181

##### 291k181 Most Cited Cases

##### [2] Patents 193

##### 291k193 Most Cited Cases

Patent is property.

##### [3] Labor and Employment 310

##### 231Hk310 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)

"General contract" of employment covering matters in performance of which employee conceives invention does not require employee's assignment of patent to employer.

##### [4] Labor and Employment 312

##### 231Hk312 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)  
Servant who, during hours of employment, while working with his master's materials and appliances, conceives and perfects invention for which he obtains patent, must, under so-called "shop right," accord master nonexclusive right to practice invention.

##### [5] Patents 181

##### 291k181 Most Cited Cases

Court looks solely to laws passed by Congress for guidance as to extent of respective rights of inventor and public concerning patent. U.S.C.A. Const. art. 1, § 8, cl. 8.

##### [6] Labor and Employment 309

##### 231Hk309 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)  
Employees of United States, outside Patent Office, may receive patents for their inventions conceived in course of general employment, subject only to right of government, coextensive with that or private employer, to free and non-exclusive use of patent resulting from employee's efforts during working hours and with employer's material. 35 U.S.C.A. § 45.

##### [7] Labor and Employment 309

##### 231Hk309 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)  
United States held not entitled to assignment of patents obtained by technical research employees of Bureau of Standards, where work which resulted in invention was not specifically assigned. 35 U.S.C.A. §§ 45, 68.

##### [8] Labor and Employment 309

##### 231Hk309 Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 255k62 Master and Servant)  
Officers of government have no authority, by administrative fiat, to determine whether government employee obtaining patent shall be compelled to dedicate his invention to public. 35 U.S.C.A. § 45.

##### Patents 193

##### 291k193 Most Cited Cases

A patent may be assigned in whole or in part.

##### Specific Performance 71

##### 358k71 Most Cited Cases

Agreement to assign patent when issued will, if valid,

be specifically enforced.

\*\*555 The Attorney General and Mr. \*179 Thomas D. Thacher, Sol. Gen., of Washington, D.C., for the United States.

\*182 Mr. James H. Hughes, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., for respondent.

Mr. Justice ROBERTS delivered the opinion of the Court.

Three suits were brought in the District Court for Delaware against the respondent as exclusive licensee under three separate patents issued to Francis W. Dunmore and Percival D. Lowell. The bills recite that the inventions were made while the patentees were employed in the radio laboratories of the Bureau of Standards, and are therefore, in equity, the property of the United States. The prayers are for a declaration that the respondent is a trustee for the government, and, as such, required to assign to the United States all its right, title, and interest in the patents, for an accounting of all moneys received as licensee, and for general relief. The District Court consolidated the cases for trial, and after a hearing dismissed the bills. [FN1] The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirmed the decree. [FN2]

FN1 49 F.(2d) 306.

FN2 59 F.(2d) 381.

The courts below concurred in findings which are not challenged and, in summary, are:

The Bureau of Standards is a subdivision of the Department of Commerce. [FN3] Its functions consist in the custody of standards; the comparison of standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce, and educational institutions with those adopted \*183 or recognized by the government; the construction of standards, their multiples or subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; and the physical properties of materials. In 1915 the Bureau was also charged by Congress with the duty of investigation and standardization of methods and instruments employed in radio communication, for which special \*\*556 appropriations were made. [FN4] In recent years it has been engaged in research and testing work of various kinds for the benefit of private industries, other departments of the government, and the general public. [FN5]

FN3 See Act of March 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1449; Act of February 14, 1903, s 4, 32 Stat. 826.

FN4 Act of March 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 1044; Act of May 29, 1920, 41 Stat. 684; Act of March 3, 1921, 41 Stat. 1303.

FN5 The fees charged cover merely the cost of the service rendered, as provided in the Act of June 30, 1932, s 312, 47 Stat. 410 (15 USCA s 276).

The Bureau is composed of divisions, each charged with a specified field of activity, one of which is the electrical division. These are further subdivided into sections. One section of the electrical division is the radio section. In 1921 and 1922 the employees in the laboratory of this section numbered approximately twenty men doing technical work and some draftsmen and mechanics. The twenty were engaged in testing radio apparatus and methods and in radio research work. They were subdivided into ten groups, each group having a chief. The work of each group was defined in outlines by the chief or alternate chief of the section.

Dunmore and Lowell were employed in the radio section and engaged in research and testing in the laboratory. In the outlines of laboratory work the subject of 'airplane radio' was assigned to the group of which Dunmore was chief and Lowell a member. The subject of 'radio receiving sets' was assigned to a group of which J. L. Preston was chief, but to which neither Lowell nor Dunmore belonged.

\*184 In May, 1921, the Air Corps of the Army and the Bureau of Standards entered into an arrangement whereby the latter undertook the prosecution of forty-four research projects for the benefit of the Air Corps. To pay the cost of such work, the Corps transferred and allocated to the Bureau the sum of \$267,500. Projects Nos. 37 to 42, inclusive, relating to the use of radio in connection with aircraft, were assigned to the radio section and \$25,000 was allocated to pay the cost of the work. Project No. 38 was styled 'visual indicator for radio signals,' and suggested the construction of a modification of what was known as an 'Eckhart recorder.' Project No. 42 was styled 'airship bomb control and marine torpedo control.' Both were problems of design merely.

In the summer of 1921 Dunmore, as chief of the group to which 'airplane radio' problems had been

assigned, without further instructions from his superiors, picked out for himself one of these navy problems, that of operating a relay for remote control of bombs on airships and torpedoes in the sea, 'as one of particular interest and having perhaps a rather easy solution, and worked on it.' In September he solved it.

In the midst of aircraft investigations and numerous routine problems of the section, Dunmore was wrestling in his own mind, impelled thereto solely by his own scientific curiosity, with the subject of substituting house-lighting alternating current for direct battery current in radio apparatus. He obtained a relay for operating a telegraph instrument which was in no way related to the remote control relay devised for aircraft use. The conception of the application of alternating current concerned particularly broadcast reception. This idea was conceived by Dunmore August 3, 1921, and he reduced the invention to practice December 16, 1921. Early in 1922 he advised his superior of his invention and spent additional \*185 time in perfecting the details. February 27, 1922, he filed an application for a patent.

In the fall of 1921 both Dunmore and Lowell were considering the problem of applying alternating current to broadcast receiving sets. This project was not involved in or suggested by the problems with which the radio section was then dealing and was not assigned by any superior as a task to be solved by either of these employees. It was independent of their work and voluntarily assumed.

While performing their regular tasks they experimented at the laboratory in devising apparatus for operating a radio receiving set by alternating current with the hum incident thereto eliminated. The invention was completed on December 10, 1921. Before its completion no instructions were received from and no conversations relative to the invention were held by these employees with the head of the radio section, or with any superior.

They also conceived the idea of energizing a dynamic type of loud speaker from an alternating current house-lighting circuit and reduced the invention to practice on January 25, 1922. March 21, 1922, they filed an application for a 'power amplifier.' The conception embodied in this patent was devised by the patentees without suggestion, instruction, or assignment from any superior.

Dunmore and Lowell were permitted by their chief,

after the discoveries had been brought to his attention, to pursue their work in the laboratory and to perfect the devices embodying their inventions. No one advised them prior to the filing of applications for patents that they would be expected to assign the patents to the United States or to grant the government exclusive rights thereunder.

The respondent concedes that the United States may practice the inventions without payment of royalty, but asserts that all others \*\*557 are excluded, during the life of the \*186 patents, from using them without the respondent's consent. The petitioner insists that the circumstances require a declaration either that the government has sole and exclusive property in the inventions or that they have been dedicated to the public so that anyone may use them.

First. By article 1, section 8, clause 8, of the Constitution, Congress is given power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to inventors the exclusive rights to their respective discoveries. Rev. St. s 4886, as amended (U.S. Code, title 35, s 31 (35 USCA s 31)), is the last of a series of statutes which since 1793 have implemented the constitutional provision.

[1] Though often so characterized a patent is not, accurately speaking, a monopoly, for it is not created by the executive authority at the expense and to the prejudice of all the community except the grantee of the patent. Seymour v. Osborne, 11 Wall. 516, 533, 20 L.Ed. 33. The term 'monopoly' connotes the giving of an exclusive privilege for buying, selling, working, or using a thing which the public freely enjoyed prior to the grant. [FN6] Thus a monopoly takes something from the people. An inventor deprives the public of nothing which it enjoyed before his discovery, but gives something of value to the community by adding to the sum of human knowledge. United States v. American Bell Telephone Co., 167 U.S. 224, 239, 17 S.Ct. 809, 42 L.Ed. 144; Paper Bag Patent Case, 210 U.S. 405, 424, 28 S.Ct. 748, 52 L.Ed. 1122; Brooks v. Jenkins, 3 McLean, 432, 437, Fed. Cas. No. 1,953; Parker v. Haworth, 4 McLean, 370, 372, Fed. Cas. No. 10,738; Allen v. Hunter, 6 McLean, 303, 305, 306, Fed. Cas. No. 225; Attorney General v. Rumford Chemical Works, 2 Bann. & Ard. 298, 302. He may keep his invention secret and reap its fruits indefinitely. In consideration of its disclosure and the consequent benefit to the community, the patent is granted. An exclusive enjoyment is guaranteed him for \*187 seventeen years, but, upon the expiration of that period, the knowledge of the invention inures to the

people, who are thus enabled without restriction to practice it and profit by its use. Kendall v. Sinsor, 21 How. 322, 327, 16 L.Ed. 165; United States v. American Bell Telephone Co., *supra*, page 239 of 167 U.S., 17 S.Ct. 809. To this end the law requires such disclosure to be made in the application for patent that others skilled in the art may understand the invention and how to put it to use. [FN7]

FN6 Webster's New International Dictionary: 'Monopoly.'

FN7 U.S. Code, tit. 35, s 33 (35 USCA s 33).

[2] A patent is property, and title to it can pass only by assignment. If not yet issued, an agreement to assign when issued, if valid as a contract, will be specifically enforced. The respective rights and obligations of employer and employee, touching an invention conceived by the latter, spring from the contract of employment.

[3] One employed to make an invention, who succeeds, during his term of service, in accomplishing that task, is bound to assign to his employer any patent obtained. The reason is that he has only produced that which he was employed to invent. His invention is the precise subject of the contract of employment. A term of the agreement necessarily is that what he is paid to produce belongs to his paymaster. Standard Parts Company v. Peck, 264 U.S. 52, 44 S.Ct. 239, 68 L.Ed. 560, 32 A.L.R. 1033. On the other hand, if the employment be general, albeit it covers a field of labor and effort in the performance of which the employee conceived the invention for which he obtained a patent, the contract is not so broadly construed as to require an assignment of the patent. Hapgood v. Hewitt, 119 U.S. 226, 7 S.Ct. 193, 30 L.Ed. 369; Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co., 149 U.S. 315, 13 S.Ct. 886, 888, 37 L.Ed. 749. In the latter case it was said:

'But a manufacturing corporation which has employed a skilled workman, for a stated compensation, to take charge of its works, and to devote his time and services to devising and making improvements in articles \*188 there manufactured, is not entitled to a conveyance of patents obtained for inventions made by him while so employed, in the absence of express agreement to that effect.'

The reluctance of courts to imply or infer an agreement by the employee to assign his patent is due to a recognition of the peculiar nature of the act of

invention, which consists neither in finding out the laws of nature, nor in fruitful research as to the operation of natural laws, but in discovering how those laws may be utilized or applied for some beneficial purpose, by a process, a device, or a machine. It is the result of an inventive act, the birth of an idea and its reduction to practice; the product of original thought; a concept demonstrated to be true by practical application or embodiment in tangible form. Clark Thread Co. v. Willimantic Linen Co., 140 U.S. 481, 489, 11 S.Ct. 846, 35 L.Ed. 521; Symington Co. v. National Malleable Castings Co., 250 U.S. 383, 386, 39 S.Ct. 542, 63 L.Ed. 1045; Pyrene Mfg. Co. v. Boyce (C.C.A.) 292 F. 480, 481.

[4] Though the mental concept is embodied or realized in a mechanism or a physical or chemical aggregate, the embodiment is not the invention and is not the subject of a patent. \*\*558 This distinction between the idea and its application in practice is the basis of the rule that employment merely to design or to construct or to devise methods of manufacture is not the same as employment to invent. Recognition of the nature of the act of invention also defines the limits of the so-called shop right, which, shortly stated, is that, where a servant, during his hours of employment, working with his master's materials and appliances, conceives and perfects an invention for which he obtains a patent, he must accord his master a nonexclusive right to practice the invention. McClurg v. Kigsland, 1 How. 202, 11 L.Ed. 102; Solomons v. United States, 137 U.S. 342, 11 S.Ct. 88, 34 L.Ed. 667; Lane & Bodley Co. v. Locke, 150 U.S. 193, 14 S.Ct. 78, 37 L.Ed. 1049. This is an application of equitable principles. Since the servant uses his master's time, facilities, and materials to attain a \*189 concrete result, the latter is in equity entitled to use that which embodies his own property and to duplicate it as often as he may find occasion to employ similar appliances in his business. But the employer in such a case has no equity to demand a conveyance of the invention, which is the original conception of the employee alone, in which the employer had no part. This remains the property of him who conceived it, together with the right conferred by the patent, to exclude all others than the employer from the accruing benefits. These principles are settled as respects private employment.

Second. Does the character of the service call for different rules as to the relative rights of the United States and its employees?

[5] The title of a patentee is subject to no superior right of the government. The grant of letters patent is

not, as in England, a matter of grace or favor, so that conditions may be annexed at the pleasure of the executive. To the laws passed by the Congress, and to them alone, may we look for guidance as to the extent and the limitations of the respective rights of the inventor and the public. Attorney General v. Rumford Chemical Works, *supra*, at pages 303, 304 of 2 *Bann. & Ard.* And this court has held that the Constitution evinces no public policy which requires the holder of a patent to cede the use or benefit of the invention to the United States, even though the discovery concerns matters which can properly be used only by the government; as, for example, munitions of war. James v. Campbell, 104 U.S. 356, 358, 26 L.Ed. 786; Hollister v. Benedict & B. Mfg. Co., 113 U.S. 59, 67, 5 S.Ct. 717, 28 L.Ed. 901.

[6] No servant of the United States has by statute been disqualified from applying for and receiving a patent for his invention, save officers and employees of the Patent Office during the period for which they hold their appointments. [FN8] \*190 This being so, this court has applied the rules enforced as between private employers and their servants to the relation between the government and its officers and employees.

FN8 Rev. St. s 480, U.S. Code, tit. 35, s 4 (35 USCA s 4).

United States v. Burns, 12 Wall. 246, 252, 20 L.Ed. 388, was a suit in the Court of Claims by an army officer as assignee of a patent obtained by another such officer for a military tent, to recover royalty under a contract made by the Secretary of War for the use of the tents. The court said, in affirming a judgment for the plaintiff:

'If an officer in the military service, not specially employed to make experiments with a view to suggest improvements, devises a new and valuable improvement in arms, tents, or any other kind of war material, he is entitled to the benefit of it, and to letters-patent for the improvement from the United States, equally with any other citizen not engaged in such service; and the government cannot, after the patent is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual, without license of the inventor or making compensation to him.'

In United States v. Palmer, 128 U.S. 262, 9 S.Ct. 104, 106, 32 L.Ed. 442, Palmer, a lieutenant in the Army, patented certain improvements in infantry accoutrements. An army board recommended their use and the Secretary of War confirmed the

recommendation. The United States manufactured and purchased a large number of the articles. Palmer brought suit in the Court of Claims for a sum alleged to be a fair and reasonable royalty. From a judgment for the plaintiff the United States appealed. This court, in affirming, said:

'It was at one time somewhat doubted whether the government might not be entitled to the use and benefit of every patented invention, by analogy to the English law, which reserves this right to the crown. But that \*191 notion no longer exists. It was ignored in the Case of Burns.'

These principles were recognized in later cases involving the relative rights of the government and its employees in instances where the subject-matter of the patent was useful to the public generally. While these did not involve a claim to an assignment of the patent, the court reiterated the views earlier announced.

In Solomons v. United States, 137 U.S. 342, 346, 11 S.Ct. 88, 89, 34 L.Ed. 667, it was said:

'The government has no more power to appropriate a man's property invested in a patent \*\*559 than it has to take his property invested in real estate; nor does the mere fact that an inventor is, at the time of his invention, in the employ of the government transfer to it any title to or interest therein. An employee, performing all the duties assigned to him in his department of service, may exercise his inventive faculties in any direction he chooses, with the assurance that whatever invention he may thus conceive, and perfect is his individual property. There is no difference between the government and any other employer in this respect.'

And in Gill v. United States, 160 U.S. 426, 435, 16 S.Ct. 322, 326, 40 L.Ed. 480:

'There is no doubt whatever of the proposition laid down in Solomons' Case, that the mere fact that a person is in the employ of the government does not preclude him from making improvements in the machines with which he is connected, and obtaining patents therefor, as his individual property; and that in such case the government would have no more right to seize upon and appropriate such property than any other proprietor would have. \* \* \*'

The distinction between an employment to make an invention and a general employment in the course of \*192 which the servant conceives an invention has

been recognized by the executive department of the government. A lieutenant in the Navy patented an anchor while he was on duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which was charged with the duty of furnishing anchors for the Navy; he was not while attached to the Bureau specially employed to make experiments with a view to suggesting improvements to anchors or assigned the duty of making or improving. The Attorney General advised that, as the invention did not relate to a matter as to which the lieutenant was specially directed to experiment with a view to suggesting improvements, he was entitled to compensation from the government for the use of his invention in addition to his salary or pay as a navy officer. [FN9]

FN9 19 Op.Attys.Gen. 407.

A similar ruling was made with respect to an ensign who obtained a patent for improvements in 'B.L.R. ordnance' and who offered to sell the improvements, or the right to use them, to the government. It was held that the Navy might properly make a contract with him to this end. [FN10]

FN10 20 Op.Attys.Gen. 329. And compare Report Judge Advocate General of the Navy, 1901, p. 6; Digest, Opinions Judge Advocate General of the Army, 1912--1930, p. 237; Opinions, Judge Advocate General of the Army, 1918, vol. 2, pp. 529, 988, 1066.

The United States is entitled, in the same way and to the same extent as a private employer, to shop rights, that is, the free and nonexclusive use of a patent which results from efforts of its employee in his working hours and with material belonging to the government. Solomons v. United States, supra, pages 346, 347 of 137 U.S., 11 S.Ct. 88; McAleer v. United States, 150 U.S. 424, 14 S.Ct. 160, 37 L.Ed. 1130; Gill v. United States, supra.

The statutes, decisions, and administrative practice negate the existence of a duty binding one in the service of the government different from the obligation of one in private employment.

\*193 [7] Third. When the United States filed its bills, it recognized the law as heretofore declared; realized that it must like any other employer, if it desired an assignment of the respondent's rights, prove a contractual obligation on the part of Lowell and Dunmore to assign the patents to the government. The averments clearly disclose this. The bill in No.

316 is typical. After reciting that the employees were laboratory apprentice and associate physicist and laboratory assistant and associate physicist respectively, and that one of their duties was 'to carry on investigation research and experimentation in such problems relating to radio and wireless as might be assigned to them by their superiors,' it is charged 'in the course of his employment as aforesaid, there was assigned to said Lowell by his superiors in said radio section, for investigation and research, the problem of developing a radio receiving set capable of operation by alternating current. \* \* \*'

Thus the government understood that respondent could be deprived of rights under the patents only by proof that Dunmore and Lowell were employed to devise the inventions. The findings of the courts below show how far the proofs fell short of sustaining these averments.

The government is consequently driven to the contention that, though the employees were not specifically assigned the task of making the inventions (as in Standard Parts Co. v. Peck, supra), still, as the discoveries were 'within the general field of their research and inventive work' the United States is entitled to an assignment of the patents. The courts below expressly found that Dunmore and Lowell did not agree to exercise their inventive faculties in their work and that invention was not within its scope. In this connection it is to be remembered that the written evidence of their employment does not mention research, much less invention; that never was there \*194 a word said to either of them, prior to their discoveries, concerning invention or patents or \*\*560 their duties or obligations respecting these matters; that, as shown by the records of the Patent Office, employees of the Bureau of Standards and other departments had while so employed received numerous patents and enjoyed the exclusive rights obtained as against all private persons without let or hindrance from the government. [FN11] In no proper \*195 sense may it be said that the contract of employment contemplated invention; everything that Dunmore and Lowell knew negatived the theory that they were employed to invent; they knew, on the contrary, that the past and then present practice was that the employees of the Bureau were allowed to take patents on their inventions and have the benefits thereby conferred save as to use by the \*196 United States. The circumstances preclude the implication of any agreement to assign their inventions or patents.

FN11 No exhaustive examination of the

official records has been attempted. It is sufficient, however, for present purposes, to call attention to the following instances:

Dr. Frederick A. Kolster was employed in the radio section, Bureau of Standards, from December, 1912, until about March 1, 1921. He applied for the following patents: No. 1,609,366, for radio apparatus, application dated November 26, 1920. No 1,447,165, for radio method and apparatus, application dated January 30, 1919. No. 1,311,654, for radio method and apparatus, application dated March 25, 1916. No. 1,394,560, for apparatus for transmitting radiant energy, application dated November 24, 1916. The Patent Office records show assignments of these patents to Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, Cal., of which Dr. Kolster is now president. He testified that these are all subject to a nonexclusive license in the United States to use and practice the same.

Burten McCollum was an employee of the Bureau of Standards between 1911 and 1924. On the dates mentioned he filed the following applications for patents, which were issued to him: No. 1,035,373, alternating current induction motor, March 11, 1912. No. 1,156,364, induction motor, February 25, 1915. No. 1,226,091, alternating current induction motor, August 2, 1915. No. 1,724,495, method and apparatus for determining the slope of subsurface rock boundaries, October 24, 1923. No. 1,724,720, method and apparatus for studying subsurface contours, October 12, 1923. The last two inventions were assigned to McCollum Geological Explorations, Inc., a Delaware corporation. Herbert B. Brooks, while an employee of the Bureau between 1912 and 1930, filed November 1, 1919, an application on which patent No. 1,357,197, for an electric transformer, was issued.

William W. Coblenz, an employee of the Bureau of Standards from 1913, and still such at the date of the trial, on the dates mentioned, filed applications on which patents issued as follows: No. 1,418,362, for electrical resistance, September 22, 1920. No, 1,458,165, system of electrical control, September 22, 1920. No. 1,450,061, optical method for producing pulsating electric current, August 6, 1920. No. 1,563,557, optical means for rectifying alternating

currents, September 18, 1923. The Patent Office records show that all of these stand in the name of Coblenz, but are subject to a license to the United States of America.

August Hund, who was an employee of the Bureau from 1922 to 1927, on the dates mentioned filed applications on which letters patent issued, No. 1,649,828, method of preparing Piezo-electric plates, September 30, 1925. No. 1,688,713, Piezo-electric-crystal oscillator system, May 10, 1927. No. 1,688,714, Piezo-electric-crystal apparatus, May 12, 1927. No. 1,648,689, condenser transmitter, April 10, 1926. All of these patents are shown of record to have been assigned to Wired Radio, Inc., a corporation.

Paul R. Heyl and Lyman J. Briggs, while employees of the Bureau, filed an application January 11, 1922, for patent No. 1,660,751, on inductor compass, and assigned the same to the Aeronautical Instrument Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. W. Burrows was an employee of the Bureau of Standards between 1912 and 1919. While such employee he filed applications on the dates mentioned for patents which were issued, No. 1,322,405, October 4, 1917, method and apparatus for testing magnetizable objects by magnetic leakage; assigned to Magnetic Analysis Corporation, Long Island City, N.Y. No. 1,329,578, relay, March 13, 1918; exclusive license issued to make, use, and sell for the field of railway signaling and train control, to Union Switch & Signal Company, Swissvale, Pa. No. 1,459,970, method of and apparatus for testing magnetizable objects, July 25, 1917; assigned to Magnetic Analysis Corporation, Long Island City, N.Y.

John A. Willoughby, an employee of the Bureau of Standards between 1918 and 1922, while so employed, on June 26, 1919, applied for and was granted a patent, No. 1,555,345 for a loop antenna.

The record affords even less basis for inferring a contract on the part of the inventors to refrain from patenting their discoveries than for finding an agreement to assign them.

The bills aver that the inventions and patents are held in trust for the United States, and that the court should so declare. It is claimed that, as the work of

the Bureau, including all that Dunmore and Lowell did, was in the public interest, these public servants had dedicated the offspring of their brains to the public, and so held their patents in trust for the common weal, represented here in a corporate capacity by the United States. The patentees, we are told, should surrender the patents for cancellation, and the respondent must also give up its rights under the patents.

The trust cannot be express. Every fact in the case negatives the existence of one. Nor can it arise ex maleficio. The employees' conduct was not fraudulent in any respect. They promptly disclosed their inventions. Their superiors encouraged them to proceed in perfecting and applying the discoveries. Their notebooks and reports disclosed \*\*561 the work they were doing, and there is not a syllable to suggest their use of time or material was clandestine or improper. No word was spoken regarding any claim of title by the government until after applications for patents were filed. And, as we have seen, no such trust has been spelled out of the relation of master and servant, even in the cases where the employee has perfected his invention by the use of his employer's time and materials. The cases recognizing the doctrine of shop rights may be said to fix a trust upon the employee in favor of his master as respects the use of the invention \*197 by the latter, but they do not affect the title to the patent and the exclusive rights conferred by it against the public.

The government's position in reality is, and must be, that a public policy, to be declared by a court, forbids one employed by the United States, for scientific research, to obtain a patent for what he invents, though neither the Constitution nor any statute so declares.

Where shall the courts set the limits of the doctrine? For, confessedly, it must be limited. The field of research is as broad as that of science itself. If the petitioner is entitled to a cancellation of the patents in this case, would it be so entitled, if the employees had done their work at home, in their own time and with their own appliances and materials? What is to be said of an invention evolved as the result of the solution of a problem in a realm apart from that to which the employee is assigned by his official superiors? We have seen that the Bureau has numerous divisions. It is entirely possible that an employee in one division may make an invention falling within the work of some other division. Indeed this case presents that exact situation, for the inventions in question had to do with radio reception,

a matter assigned to a group of which Dunmore and Lowell were not members. Did the mere fact of their employment by the Bureau require these employees to cede to the public every device they might conceive?

Is the doctrine to be applied only where the employment is in a bureau devoted to scientific investigation *pro bono publico*? Unless it is to be so circumscribed, the statements of this court in *United States v. Burns*, *supra*, *Solomons v. United States*, *supra*, and *Gill v. United States*, *supra*, must be held for naught.

Again, what are to be defined as bureaus devoted entirely to scientific research? It is common knowledge that many in the Department of Agriculture conduct researches \*198 and investigations, that divisions of the War and Navy Departments do the like, and doubtless there are many other bureaus and sections in various departments of government where employees are set the task of solving problems all of which involve more or less of science. Shall the field of the scientist be distinguished from the art of a skilled mechanic? Is it conceivable that one working on a formula for a drug or an antiseptic in the Department of Agriculture stands in a different class from a machinist in an arsenal? Is the distinction to be that, where the government department is, so to speak, a business department operating a business activity of the government, the employee has the same rights as one in private employment, whereas, if his work be for a bureau interested more particularly in what may be termed scientific research, he is upon notice that whatever he invents in the field of activity of the bureau, broadly defined, belongs to the public and is unpatentable? Illustrations of the difficulties which would attend an attempt to define the policy for which the government contends might be multiplied indefinitely.

The courts ought not to declare any such policy; its formulation belongs solely to the Congress. Will permission to an employee to enjoy patent rights as against all others than the government tend to the improvement of the public service by attracting a higher class of employees? Is there in fact greater benefit to the people in a dedication to the public of inventions conceived by officers of government than in their exploitation under patents by private industry? Should certain classes of invention be treated in one way and other classes differently? These are not legal questions, which courts are competent to answer. They are practical questions,

and the decision as to what will accomplish the greatest good for the inventor, the government, and the public rests \*199 with the Congress. We should not read into the patent laws limitations and conditions which the Legislature has not expressed.

Fourth. Moreover, we are of opinion Congress has approved a policy at variance with the petitioner's contentions. This is demonstrated by examination of two statutes, with their legislative history, and the hearings and debates respecting proposed legislation which failed of passage.

Since 1883 there has been in force an act [FN12] which provides:

FN12 Act of March 3, 1883, c. 143, 22 Stat. 625 (See 35 USCA s 45).

'The Secretary of the Interior (now the Secretary of Commerce, act of February 14, 1903, c. 552, s 12, 32 Stat. 830) and the Commissioner of Patents are authorized to grant any officer of the government, except officers \*\*562 and employees of the Patent Office, a patent for any invention of the classes mentioned in section forty eight hundred and eighty six of the Revised Statutes, when such invention is used or to be used in the public service, without the payment of any fee: Provided, That the applicant in his application shall state that the invention described therein, if patented, may be used by the government or any of its officers, or employees in the prosecution of work for the government, or by any other person in the United States, without the payment to him of any royalty thereon, which stipulation shall be included in the patent.'

This law was evidently intended to encourage government employees to obtain patents, by relieving them of the payment of the usual fees. The condition upon which the privilege was accorded is stated at the grant of free use by the government, 'its officers or employees in the prosecution of work for the government, or by any \*200 other person in the United States.' For some time the effect of the italicized phrase was a matter of doubt.

In 1910 the Judge Advocate General of the Army rendered an opinion to the effect that one taking a patent pursuant to the act threw his invention 'open to public and private use in the United States.' [FN13] It was later realized that this view made such a patent a contradiction in terms, for it secured no exclusive right to any one. In 1918 the Judge Advocate General gave a well-reasoned opinion [FN14] holding that, if

the statute were construed to involve a dedication to the public, the so-called patent would at most amount to a publication or prior reference. He concluded that the intent of the act was that the free use of the invention extended only to the government or those doing work for it. A similar construction was adopted in an opinion of the Attorney General. [FN15] Several federal courts referred to the statute, and in dicta indicated disagreement with the views expressed in these later opinions. [FN16]

FN13 See Squier v. American T. & T. Co. (D.C.) 21 F.(2d) 747, 748.

FN14 November 30, 1918; Opinions of Judge Advocate General, 1918, vol. 2, p. 1029.

FN15 32 Op.Attys.Gen. 145.

FN16 See Squier v. American Tel. & Tel. Co. (C.C.A.) 7 F.(2d) 831; Id. (D.C.) 21 F.(2d) 747; Hazeltine Corporation v. Electric Service Engineering Corp. (D.C.) 18 F.(2d) 662; Hazeltine Corporation v. A. H. Grebe & Co. (D.C.) 21 F. (2d) 643; Selden Co. v. National Aniline & Chemical Co. (D.C.) 48 F.(2d) 270.

The departments of government were anxious to have the situation cleared, and repeatedly requested that the act be amended. Pursuant to the recommendations of the War Department, an amendment was enacted April 30, 1928. [FN17] The proviso was changed to read:

FN17 45 Stat. 467, 468 (35 USCA s 45).

'Provided, That the applicant in his application shall state that the invention described therein, if patented, \*201 may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment to him of any royalty thereon, which stipulation shall be included in the patent.' (35 USCA s 45.)

The legislative history of the amendment clearly discloses the purpose to save to the employee his right to exclude the public. [FN18] In the report of the Senate Committee on Patents submitted with the amendment, the object of the bill was said to be the protection of the interests of the government, primarily by securing patents on inventions made by officers and employees, presently useful in the interest of the national defense or those which may

prove useful in the interest of national defense in the future; and, secondarily, to encourage the patenting of inventions by officers and employees of the government with the view to future protection of the government against suits for infringement of patents. The Committee stated that the bill had the approval of the Commissioner of Patents, and was introduced at the request of the Secretary of War. Appended to the report is a copy of a letter of the Secretary of War addressed to the committees of both Houses stating that the language of the legislation then existing was susceptible of two interpretations contrary to each other. The letter quoted the proviso of the section as it then stood, and continued:

FN18 Report No. 871, 70th Cong., 1st Sess., House of Representatives, to accompany H.R. 6103; Report No. 765, 70th Cong., 1st Sess., Senate, to accompany H.R. 6103; Cong. Rec., House of Representatives, March 19, 1928, 70th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 5013; Cong. Rec., Senate, April 24, 1928, 70th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 7066.

'It is clear that a literal construction of this proviso would work a dedication to the public of every patent taken out under the act. If the proviso must be construed literally we would have a situation wherein all the patents taken out under the act would be nullified by the \*202 very terms of the act under which they were granted, for the reason that a patent which does not carry with it the limited monopoly referred to in the Constitution is in reality not a patent at all. The only value that a patent has is the right that it extends to the patentee to exclude all others from making, using, or selling the invention for a certain period of years. A patent that is dedicated to the public is virtually the same as a patent that has expired.'

After referring to the interpretation of the \*\*563 Judge Advocate General and the Attorney General and mentioning that no satisfactory adjudication of the question had been afforded by the courts, the letter went on the state:

'Because of the ambiguity referred to and and unsettled condition that has arisen therefrom, it has become the policy of the War Department to advise all its personnel who desire to file applications for letters patent, to do so under the general law and pay the required patent-office fee in each case.'

And added:

'If the proposed legislation is enacted into law, Government officers and employees may unhesitatingly avail themselves of the benefits of the act with full assurance that in so doing their patent is not dedicated to the public by operation of law. The War Department has been favoring legislation along the lines of the proposed bill for the past five or six years.'

When the bill came up for passage in the House, a colloquy occurred which clearly disclosed the purpose of the amendment. [FN19] The intent was that a government \*203 employee who in the course of his employment conceives an invention should afford the government free use thereof, but should be protected in his right to exclude all others. If Dunmore and Lowell, who tendered the government a nonexclusive license without royalty, and always understood that the government might use their inventions freely, had proceeded under the act of 1883, they would have retained their rights as against all but the United States. This is clear from the executive interpretation of the act. But for greater security they pursued the very course then advised by the law officers of the government. It would be surprising if they thus lost all rights as patentees; especially so since Congress has now confirmed the soundness of the views held by the law officers of the government.

FN19 Cong. Rec., 70th Cong. 1st Sess., vol. 69, part 5, p. 5013:

'Mr. LaGuardia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is not the proviso too broad? Suppose an employee of the Government invents some improvement which is very valuable, is he compelled to give the Government free use of it?

'Mr. Vestal (who reported the bill for the Committee and was in charge of it). If he is employed by the Government and the invention is made while working in his capacity as an agent of the Government. If the head of the bureau certifies this invention will be used by the Government, then the Government, of course, gets it without the payment of any royalty.

'Mr. LaGuardia. The same as a factory rule?

'Mr. Vestal. Yes; but the man who takes out the patent has his commercial rights outside.

'Mr. LaGuardia. Outside of the Government?

'Mr. Vestal. Yes.

'Mr. LaGuardia. But the custom is, and without this bill, the Government has the

right to the use of the improvement without payment if it is invented in Government time and in Government work.

'Mr. Vestal. That is correct; and then on top of that, may I say that a number of instances have occurred where an employee of the Government, instead of taking out a patent had some one else take out the patent and the Government has been involved in a number of suits. There is now \$600,000,000 worth of such claims in the Court of Claims.' It will be noted from the last statement of the gentleman in charge of the bill that Congress was concerned with questions of policy in the adoption of the amendment. These, as stated above, are questions of business policy and business judgment--what is to the best advantage of the government and the public. They are not questions as to which the courts ought to invade the province of the Congress.

\*204 Until the year 1910 the Court of Claims was without jurisdiction to award compensation to the owner of a patent for unauthorized use by the United States or its agents. Its power extended only to the trial of claims based upon an express or implied contract for such use. [FN20] In that year Congress enlarged the jurisdiction to embrace the former class of claims. [FN21] In giving consent to be sued, the restriction was imposed that it should not extend to owners of patents obtained by employees of the government while in the service. From this it is inferred that Congress \*\*564 recognized no right in such patentees to exclude the public from practicing the invention. But \*205 an examination of the legislative record completely refutes the contention.

FN20 See Belknap v. Schild, 161 U.S. 10, 16, 16 S.Ct. 443, 40 L.Ed. 599; Eager v. United States, 35 Ct.Cl. 556.

FN21 Act of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 851. (See Crozier v. Fried Krupp Aktiengesellschaft, 224 U.S. 290, 32 S.Ct. 488, 56 L.Ed. 771.)

'That whenever an invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States shall hereafter be used by the United States without license of the owner thereof or lawful right to use the same, such owner may recover reasonable compensation for such use by suit in the Court of Claims: Provided, however, That said Court of Claims shall not entertain a suit or reward

compensation under the provisions of this Act where the claim for compensation is based on the use by the United States of any article heretofore owned, leased, used by, or in the possession of the United States: Provided further, That in any such suit the United States may avail itself of any and all defenses, general or special, which might be pleaded by a defendant in an action for infringement, as set forth in Title Sixty of the Revised Statutes, or otherwise: And provided further, That the benefits of this Act shall not inure to any patentee, who, when he makes such claim is in the employment or service of the Government of the United States; or the assignee of any such patentee; nor shall this Act apply to any device discovered or invented by such employee during the time of his employment or service.'

The act was amended in respects immaterial to the present question, July 1, 1918, 40 Stat. 705. See William Cramp & Sons, etc., Co. v. International Curtis Marine Turbine Co., 246 U.S. 28, 38 S.Ct. 271, 62 L.Ed. 560; Richmond Screw Anchor Co. v. United States, 275 U.S. 331, 343, 48 S.Ct. 194, 72 L.Ed. 303. As amended it appears in U.S.C., tit. 35, s 68 (35 USCA s 68).

The House Committee in reporting the bill, after referring to the law as laid down in the Solomons Case, said: 'The United States in such a case has an implied license to use the patent without compensation, for the reason that the inventor used the time or the money or the material of the United States in perfecting his invention. The use by the United States of such a patented invention without any authority from the owner thereof is a lawful use under existing law, and we have inserted the words 'or lawful right to use the same' in order to make it plain that we do not intend to make any change in existing law in this respect, and do not intend to give the owner of such a patent any claim against the United States for its use.' [FN22] From this it is clear that Congress had no purpose to declare a policy at variance with the decisions of this court.

FN22 House Report 1288, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.

The executive departments have advocated legislation regulating the taking of patents by government employees and the administration by government agencies of the patents so obtained. In

1919 and 1920 a bill sponsored by the Interior Department was introduced. It provided for the voluntary assignment or license by any government employee, to the Federal Trade Commission, of a patent applied for by him, and the licensing of manufacturers by the Commission, the license fees to be paid into the Treasury and such part of them as the President might deem equitable to be turned over to the patentee. [FN23] In the hearings and reports upon this measure stress was laid, not only upon the fact that action by an employee thereunder would be voluntary, but that the inventor would be protected at least to some extent in his private \*206 right of exclusion. It was recognized that the government could not compel an assignment, was incapable of taking such assignment or administering the patent, and that it had shop rights in a patent perfected by the use of government material and in government working time. Nothing contained in the bill itself or in the hearings or reports indicates any intent to change the existing and well-understood rights of government employees who obtain patents for their inventions made while in the service. The measure failed of passage.

FN23 S. 5265, 65th Cong., 3d Sess.; S. 3223, 66th Cong., 2d Sess.; H.R. 9932, 66th Cong., 2d Sess.; H.R. 11984, 66th Cong., 3d Sess.

In 1923 the President sent to the Congress the report of an interdepartmental patents board created by executive order to study the question of patents within the government service and to recommend regulations establishing a policy to be followed in respect thereof. The report adverted to the fact that, in the absence of a contract providing otherwise, a patent taken out by a government employee, and any invention developed by one in the public service, is the sole property of the inventor. The committee recommended strongly against public dedication of such an invention, saying that this in effect voids a patent, and, if this were not so, 'there is little incentive for anyone to take up a patent and spend time, effort, and money \* \* \* on its commercial development without at least some measure of protection against others free to take the patent as developed by him and compete in its use. In such a case one of the chief objects of the patent law would be defeated.' [FN24] In full accord is the statement on behalf of the Department of the Interior in a memorandum furnished with respect to the bill introduced in 1919. [FN25]

FN24 Sen. Doc. No. 83, 68th Cong., 1st

Sess., p. 3.

FN25 Hearings, Senate Patent Committee, 66th Cong., 2d Sess., January 23, 1920, p. 11.

With respect to a policy of permitting the patentee to take a patent and control it in his own interest (subject, \*207 of course, to the government's right of use, if any) the committee said:

'\* \* \* It must not be lost sight of that in general it is the constitutional right of every patentee to exploit his patent as he may desire, however expedient it may appear to endeavor to modify this right in the interest of the public when the patentee is in the Government service.' [FN26]

FN26 Sen. Doc. No. 83, 68th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 3.

Concerning a requirement that all patents obtained by government employees be assigned to the United States or its agent, the committee said:

'\* \* \* It would, on the one hand, render difficult securing the best sort of technical men for the service and, on the other, would influence technical workers to resign in order to exploit inventions which they might evolve and suppress while still in the service. There has always been more or less of a tendency for able men in the service to do this, particularly in view of the comparative meagerness of Government salaries; thus the Government has suffered loss among its most capable class of workers.' [FN27]

FN27 *Id.*, p. 4.

The committee recommended legislation to create an Interdepartmental Patents Board; and further that the law make it part of the express terms of employment, having the effect of a contract, that any patent application made or patent granted for an invention discovered or developed during the period of government service and incident to the line \*\*565 of official duties, which in the judgment of the Board should, in the interest of the national defense, or otherwise in the public interest, be controlled by the government, should upon demand by the Board be assigned by the employee to an agent of the government. The recommended measures were not adopted.

\*208 [8] Fifth. Congress has refrained from imposing upon government servants a contract

obligation of the sort above described. At least one department has attempted to do so by regulation. [FN28] Since the record in this case discloses that the Bureau of Standards had no such regulation, it is unnecessary to consider whether the various departments have power to impose such a contract upon employees without authorization by act of Congress. The question is more difficult under our form of government than under that of Great Britain, where such departmental regulations seem to settle the matter. [FN29]

FN28 See Annual Report, Department of Agriculture, for 1907, p. 775. See SeldenCo. v. National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc. (D.C.) 48 F.(2d) 270, 273.

FN29 Queen's Regulations (Addenda 1895, 1st February); chapter 1, Instructions for Officers in General, pp. 15, 16.

All of this legislative history emphasizes what we have stated--that the courts are incompetent to answer the difficult question whether the patentee is to be allowed his exclusive right or compelled to dedicate his invention to the public. It is suggested that the election rests with the authoritative officers of the government. Under what power, express or implied, may such officers, by administrative fiat, determine the nature and extent of rights exercised under a charter granted a patentee pursuant to constitutional and legislative provisions? Apart from the fact that express authority is nowhere to be found, the question arises, Who are the authoritative officers whose determination shall bind the United States and the patentee? The government's position comes to this--that the courts may not re-examine the exercise of an authority by some officer, not named, purporting to deprive the patentee of the rights conferred upon him by law. Nothing would be settled by such a holding, except that the determination of the reciprocal rights and obligations of the government and its employee as respects \*209 inventions are to be adjudicated, without review, by an unspecified department head or bureau chief. Hitherto both the executive and the legislative branches of the government have concurred in what we consider the correct view,--that any such declaration of policy must come from Congress and that no power to declare it is vested in administrative officers.

The decrees are affirmed.

Mr. Justice STONE, dissenting.

I think the decrees should be reversed.

The Court's conclusion that the employment of Dunmore and Lowell did not contemplate that they should exercise inventive faculties in their service to the government, and that both courts below so found, seems to render superfluous much that is said in the opinion. For it has not been contended, and I certainly do not contend that, if such were the fact, there would be any foundation for the claim asserted by the government. But I think the record does not support the Court's conclusion of fact. I am also unable to agree with the reasoning of the opinion, although on my view of the facts it would lead to the reversal of the decree below, which I favor.

When originally organized [FN1] as a subdivision of the Department of Commerce, the functions of the Bureau of Standards consisted principally of the custody, comparison, construction, testing, and calibration of standards and the solution of problems arising in connection with standards. But in the course of its investigation of standards of quality and performance it has gradually expanded into a laboratory for research of the broadest character in various branches of science and industry and particularly \*210 in the field of engineering. [FN2] Work of this nature is carried on for other government departments, [FN3] the general public, [FN4] and private industries. [FN5] It \*\*566 is almost entirely supported by public funds, [FN6] and is maintained in the public \*211 interest. In 1915, as the importance of radio to the government and to the public increased, Congress appropriated funds [FN7] to the Bureau 'for investigation and standardization of methods and instruments employed in radio communication.' Similar annual appropriations have been made since, and public funds were allotted by Acts of July 1, 1916, c. 209, 39 Stat. 262, 324, and October 6, 1917, c. 79, 40 Stat. 345, 375, for the construction of a fireproof laboratory building 'to provide additional space to be used for research and testing in radio communication,' as well as 'space and facilities for cooperative research and experimental work in radio communication' by other departments of the government. Thus the conduct of research and scientific investigation in the field of radio has been a duty imposed by law upon the Bureau of Standards since 1915.

FN1 Act of March 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1449; Act of February 14, 1903, s 4, 32 Stat. 825, 826. For an account of the origin and development of the Bureau and its

predecessor, see Weber, *The Bureau of Standards*, 1-75.

FN2 Much of the expansion of the Bureau's activities in this direction took place during the war. See *Annual Report of the Director, Bureau of Standards*, for 1919, p. 25; *War Work of the Bureau of Standards* (1921), *Misc. Publications of the Bureau of Standards* No. 46. The scope of the Bureau's scientific work is revealed by the annual reports of the Director. See, also, the bibliography of Bureau publications for the years 1901-1925, *Circular of the Bureau of Standards* No. 24 (1925).

FN3 The Act of May 29, 1920, 41 Stat. 631, 683, 684, permitted other departments to transfer funds to the Bureau of Standards for such purposes, though even before that time it was one of the major functions of the Bureau to be of assistance to other branches of the service. See e.g. *Annual Reports of the Director* for 1915, 1916, 1917, p. 16; *Annual Report* for 1918, p. 18; compare *Annual Report* for 1921, p. 25; for 1922, p. 10.

FN4 The consuming public is directly benefited not only by the Bureau's work in improving the standards of quality and performance of industry, but also by the assistance which it lends to governmental bodies, state and city. See *Annual Reports of the Director* for 1915, 1916, 1917, p. 14; *Annual Report* for 1918, p. 16; *National Bureau of Standards, Its Functions and Activity, Circular of the Bureau of Standards*, No. 1 (1925), pp. 28, 33.

FN5 Co-operation with private industry has been the major method relied upon to make the accomplishments of the Bureau effective. See *Annual Report* for 1922, p. 7; *Annual Report* for 1923, p. 3. A system of research associates permits industrial groups to maintain men at the Bureau for research of mutual concern. The plan has facilitated co-operation. See *Annual Report* for 1923, p. 4; *Annual Report* for 1924, p. 35; *Annual Report* for 1925, p. 38; *Annual Reports* for 1926, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932, p. 1; *Research Associates at the Bureau of Standards, Bureau Circular No. 296* (1926). For a list of co-operating organizations as of

December 1, 1926, see *Misc. Publications* No. 96 (1927).

FN6 No fees have been charged except to cover the cost of testing, but the Act of June 30, 1932, c. 314, s 312, 47 Stat. 410 (15 USCA s 276), directs that 'for all comparisons, calibrations, tests or investigations, performed' by the Bureau, except those performed for the Government of the United States or a State, 'a fee sufficient in each case to compensate the \* \* \* Bureau \* \* \* for the entire cost of the services rendered shall be charged. \* \* \*'

FN7 Act of March 4, 1915, c. 141, 38 Stat. 997, 1044.

Radio research has been conducted in the radio section of the Electrical Division of the Bureau. In 1921 and 1922, when Dunmore and Lowell made the inventions in controversy, they were employed in this section as members of the scientific staff. They were not, of course, engaged to invent, in the sense in which a carpenter is employed to build a chest, but they were employed to conduct scientific investigations in a laboratory devoted principally to applied rather than pure science, with full knowledge and expectation of all concerned that their investigations might normally lead, as they did, to invention. The Bureau was as much devoted to the advancement of the radio art by invention as by discovery which falls short of it. Hence invention in the field of radio was a goal intimately related to and embraced within the purposes of the work of the scientific staff.

\*212 Both courts below found that Dunmore and Lowell were impelled to make these inventions 'solely by their own scientific curiosity.' They undoubtedly proceeded upon their own initiative beyond the specific problems upon which they were authorized or directed to work by their superiors in the Bureau, who did not actively supervise their work in its inventive stages. But the evidence leaves no doubt that in all they did they were following the established practice of the section. For members of the research staff were expected and encouraged to follow their own scientific impulses in pursuing their researches and discoveries to the point of useful application, whether they involved invention or not, and even though they did not relate to the immediate problem in hand. After the inventions had been conceived, they were disclosed by the inventors to their chief, and they devoted considerable time to

perfecting them, with his express approval. All the work was carried on by them in the government laboratory with the use of government materials and facilities, during the hours for which they received a government salary. Its progress was recorded throughout in weekly and monthly reports which they were required to file, as well as in their laboratory notebooks. It seems clear that, in thus exercising their inventive powers in the pursuit of ideas reaching beyond their specific assignments, the inventors were discharging the duties expected of scientists employed in the laboratory; Dunmore, as well as his supervisors, testified that such was their conception of the nature of the work. The conclusion is irresistible that their scientific curiosity was precisely what gave the inventors value as research workers; the government employed it and gave it free rein in performing the broad duty of the Bureau of advancing the radio art by discovery and invention.

The courts below did not find that there was any agreement between the government and the inventors as to \*213 their relative rights in the patents, and there was no evidence to support such a finding. They did not find, and upon the facts in evidence and within the range of judicial notice they could not find, that the work done by Dunmore and Lowell leading to the inventions in controversy was not within the scope of their employment. Such a finding was unnecessary to support the decisions below, which proceeded on the theory relied on by the respondent here, that, in the absence of an express contract to assign it, an employer is entitled to the full benefit of the patent granted to an employee, only when it is for a particular invention which the employee was specifically hired or directed to make. The bare references by the court below to the obvious facts that 'research' and 'invention' are not synonymous, and that all research work \*\*567 in the Bureau is not concerned with invention, fall far short of a finding that the work in the Bureau did not contemplate invention at all. Those references were directed to a different end, to the establishment of what is conceded here, that Dunmore and Lowell were not specifically hired or directed to make the inventions, because in doing so they proceeded beyond the assignments given them by their superiors. The court's conception of the law, applied to this ultimate fact, led inevitably to its stated conclusion that the claim of the government is without support in reason or authority, 'unless we should regard a general employment for research work as synonymous with a particular employment (or assignment) for inventive work.'

The opinion of this Court apparently rejects the distinction between specific employment or assignment and general employment to invent, adopted by the court below and supported by authority, in favor of the broader position urged by the government that, wherever the employee's duties involve the exercise of inventive powers, the employer is entitled to an assignment of the patent \*214 on any invention made in the scope of the general employment. As I view the facts, I think such a rule, to which this Court has not hitherto given explicit support, would require a decree in favor of the government. It would also require a decree in favor of a private employer, on the ground stated by the court that, as the employee 'has only produced what he is employed to invent,' a specifically enforceable 'term of the agreement necessarily is that what he is paid to produce belongs to his paymaster.' A theory of decision so mechanical is not forced upon us by precedent, and cannot, I think, be supported.

What the employee agrees to assign to his employer is always a question of fact. It cannot be said that, merely because an employee agrees to invent, he also agrees to assign any patent secured for the invention. Accordingly, if an assignment is ordered in such a case, it is no more to be explained and supported as the specific enforcement of an agreement to transfer property in the patent than is the shop right which equity likewise decrees, where the employment does not contemplate invention. All the varying and conflicting language of the books cannot obscure the reality that, in any case where the rights of the employer to the invention are not fixed by express contract, and no agreement in fact may fairly be implied, equity determines after the event what they shall be. In thus adjudicating in *invitum* the consequences of the employment relationship, equity must reconcile the conflicting claims of the employee who has evolved the idea and the employer who has paid him for his time and supplied the materials utilized in experimentation and construction. A task so delicate cannot be performed by accepting the formula advanced by the petitioner any more than by adopting that urged by the respondent, though both are not without support in the \*215 opinions of this Court. Compare Hapgood v. Hewitt, 119 U.S. 226, 7 S.Ct. 193, 30 L.Ed. 369; Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co., 149 U.S. 315, 13 S.Ct. 886, 37 L.Ed. 749; Solomons v. United States, 137 U.S. 342, 346, 11 S.Ct. 88, 34 L.Ed. 667; Gill v. United States, 160 U.S. 426, 435, 16 S.Ct. 322, 40 L.Ed. 480; Standard Parts Co. v. Peck, 264 U.S. 52, 44 S.Ct. 239, 68 L.Ed. 560, 32 A.L.R. 1033.

Where the employment does not contemplate the exercise of inventive talent, the policy of the patent laws to stimulate invention by awarding the benefits of the monopoly to the inventor and not to some one else leads to a ready compromise: a shop right gives the employer an adequate share in the unanticipated boon. [FN8] *Hapgood v. Hewitt*, *supra*; *Lane & Bodley Co. v. Locke*, 150 U.S. 193, 14 S.Ct. 78, 37 L.Ed. 1049; *Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co.*, *supra*; *Pressed Steel Car Co. v. Hansen* (C.C.A.) 137 F. 403, 2 L.R.A.(N.S.) 1172; *Amdyco Corp. v. Urquhart* (D.C.) 39 F.(2d) 943, affirmed (C.C.A.) 51 F. (2d) 1072; *Ingle v. Landis Tool Co.* (C.C.A.) 272 F. 464; see *Beecroft & Blackman v. Rooney* (D.C.) 268 F. 545, 549.

FN8 See the cases collected in 30 Columbia Law Rev. 1172; 36 Harvard Law Rev. 468.

But where, as in this case, the employment contemplates invention, the adequacy of such a compromise is more doubtful, not because it contravenes an agreement for an assignment, which may not exist, but because, arguably, as the patent is the fruit of the very work which the employee is hired to do, and for which he is paid, it should no more be withheld from the employer, in equity and good conscience, than the product of any other service which the employee engages to render. This result has been reached where the contract was to devise a means for solving a defined problem, *Standard Parts Co. v. Peck*, *supra*, and the decision has been thought to establish the employer's right wherever the employee is hired or assigned to evolve a process or mechanism for meeting a specific need. *Magnetic Mfg. Co. v. Dings Magnetic Separator Co.* (C.C.A.) 16 F.(2d) 739; \*216 *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. v. Miller* (C.C.A.) 22 F.(2d) 353, 356; *Houghton v. United States* (C.C.A.) 23 F.(2d) 386. But the court below and others have thought (*Pressed Steel Car Co. v. Hansen*, *supra*; *Houghton v. United States*, *supra*; *Amdyco Corp. v. Urquhart*, *supra*), as the respondent argues, that only in cases where the employment or assignment is thus specific may the employer demand all the benefits of the employee's invention. The basis of such a limitation is \*\*568 not articulate in the cases. There is at least a question whether its application may not be attributed, in some instances, to the readier implication of an actual promise to assign the patent, where the duty is to invent a specific thing (see *Pressed Steel Car Co. v. Hansen*, *supra*, 137 F. 415), or, in any case, to the reluctance of equity logically to extend, in this field, the principle that the right to claim the service

includes the right to claim its product. The latter alternative may find support in the policy of the patent laws to secure to the inventor the fruits of his inventive genius, in the hardship which may be involved in imposing a duty to assign all inventions, see *Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co.*, *supra*, 149 U.S. 323, 13 S.Ct. 886, 37 L.Ed. 749, cf. *Aspinwall Mfg. Co. v. Gill* (C.C.) 32 F. 697, 700, and in a possible inequality in bargaining power of employer and employee. But compare *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. v. Miller*, *supra*, 22 F.(2d) 355; *Hulse v. Bonsack Mach. Co.* (C.C.A.) 65 F. 864, 868; see 30 Columbia Law Rev. 1172, 1176-1178. There is no reason for determining now the weight which should be accorded these objections to complete control of the invention by the employer, in cases of ordinary employment for private purposes. Once it is recognized, as it must be, that the function of the Court in every case is to determine whether the employee may, in equity and good conscience, retain the benefits of the patent, it is apparent that the present case turns upon considerations which distinguish it from any which has thus far been decided.

\*217 The inventors were not only employed to engage in work which unmistakably required them to exercise their inventive genius as occasion arose; they were a part of a public enterprise. It was devoted to the improvement of the art of radio communication for the benefit of the people of the United States, carried on in a government laboratory, maintained by public funds. Considerations which might favor the employee where the interest of the employer is only in private gain are therefore of slight significance; the policy dominating the research in the Bureau, as the inventors knew, was that of the government to further the interests of the public by advancing the radio art. For the work to be successful, the government must be free to use the results for the benefit of the public in the most effective way. A patent monopoly in individual employees, carrying with it the power to suppress the invention, or at least to exclude others from using it, would destroy this freedom; a shop right in the government would not confer it. For these employees, in the circumstances, to attempt to withhold from the public and from the government the full benefit of the inventions which it has paid them to produce, appears to me so unconscionable and inequitable as to demand the interposition of a court exercising chancery powers. A court which habitually enjoins a mortgagor from acquiring and setting up a tax title adversely to the mortgagee, *Middletown Savings Bank v. Bacharach*, 46 Conn. 513, 524; *Chamberlain v. Forbes*, 126 Mich. 86, 85

N.W. 253; Waring v. National Savings & Trust Co., 138 Md. 367, 114 A. 57; see 2 Jones on Mortgages (8th Ed.) s 841, should find no difficulty in enjoining these employees and the respondent claiming under them from asserting, under the patent laws, rights which would defeat the very object of their employment. The capacity of equitable doctrine for growth and of courts of equity to mould it to \*218 new situations was not exhausted with the establishment of the employer's shop right. See Essex Trust Co. v. Enwright, 214 Mass. 507, 102 N.E. 441, 47 L.R.A.(N.S.) 567; Meinhard v. Salmon, 249 N.Y. 458, 164 N.E. 545, 62 A.L.R. 1.

If, in the application of familiar principles to the situation presented here, we must advance somewhat beyond the decided cases, I see nothing revolutionary in the step. We need not be deterred by fear of the necessity, inescapable in the development of the law, of setting limits to the doctrine we apply, as the need arises. That prospect does not require us to shut our eyes to the obvious consequences of the decree which has been rendered here. The result is repugnant to common notions of justice and to policy as well, and the case must turn upon these considerations if we abandon the illusion that equity is called upon merely to enforce a contract, albeit one that is 'implied.' The case would be more dramatic if the inventions produced at public expense were important to the preservation of human life, or the public health, or the agricultural resources of the country. The principle is the same here, though the inventions are of importance only in the furtherance of human happiness. In enlisting their scientific talent and curiosity in the performance of the public service in which the Bureau was engaged, Dunmore and Lowell necessarily renounced the prospect of deriving from their work commercial rewards incompatible with it. [FN9] Hence there is nothing \*\*569 oppressive or \*219 unconscionable in requiring them or their licensee to surrender their patents at the instance of the United States, as there probably would be if the inventions had not been made within the scope of their employment or if the employment did not contemplate invention at all.

FN9 It has been said that many scientists in the employ of the government regard the acceptance of patent rights leading to commercial rewards in any case as an abasement of their work. Hearings on Exploitation of Inventions by Government Employees, Senate Committee on Patents, 65th Cong., 3d Sess. (1919), pp. 16, 17. See, also, the Hearings before the same

Committee, January 23, 1920, 66th Cong., 2d Sess. (1920), p. 5. The opinion of the Court attributes importance to the fact, seemingly irrelevant, that other employees of the Bureau have in some instances in the past taken out patents on their inventions which, so far as appears, the government has not prevented them from enjoying. The circumstances under which those inventions were made do not appear. But, even if they were the same as those in the present case, there is no basis for contending that, because the government saw fit not to assert its rights in other cases, it has lost them in this. Moreover, there is no necessary inconsistency in the government's position if it concluded in those cases that the public interest would be served best by permitting the employees to exploit their inventions themselves, and adopted a contrary conclusion here.

The issue raised here is unaffected by legislation. Undoubtedly the power rests with Congress to enact a rule of decision for determining the ownership and control of patents on inventions made by government employees in the course of their employment. But I find no basis for saying that Congress has done so or that it has manifested any affirmative policy for the disposition of cases of this kind, which is at variance with the considerations which are controlling here.

The Act of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 851, as amended July 1, 1918, 40 Stat. 704, 705 (35 USCA s 68), permitted patentees to sue the government in the Court of Claims for the unauthorized use of their patents. It was in effect an eminent domain statute by which just compensation was secured to the patentee, whose patent had been used by the government. See Richmond Screw Anchor Co. v. United States, 275 U.S. 331, 48 S.Ct. 194, 72 L.Ed. 303. This statute excluded government employees from the benefits of the act in order, as the House Committee Report explicitly points out, to leave unaffected the shop rights of the government. See H.R. Report No. 1288, 61st Cong. 2d Sess. A statute thus \*220 aimed at protecting in every case the minimum rights of the government can hardly be taken to deny other and greater rights growing out of the special equity of cases like the resent.

The Act of April 30, 1928, 45 Stat. 467, 468 (35 USCA s 45), amending an earlier statute of 1883 (22 Stat. 625), so as to permit a patent to be issued to a government employee without payment of fees, for

any invention which the head of a department or independent bureau certifies 'is used or liable to be used in the public interest,' and which the application specifies may, if patented, 'be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment \* \* \* of any royalty,' was passed, it is true, with the general purpose of encouraging government employees to take out patents on their inventions. But this purpose was not, as the opinion of the Court suggests, born of a congressional intent that a government employee who conceives an invention in the course of his employment should be protected in his right to exclude all others but the government from using it. Congress was concerned neither with enlarging nor with narrowing the relative rights of the government and its employees. [FN10] This is apparent from the language of the statute that the patent shall be issued without a fee 'subject to existing law,' as well as from the records of its legislative history. [FN11]

FN10 Throughout the various speculations in committee as to what those rights were, it was generally agreed that they were intended to remain unchanged by the bill. See Hearings before the House Committee on Patents, 68th Cong., 2d Sess., on H.R. 3267 and 11403 (1925); Hearings before the same Committee, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. (1928), especially at pp. 8--13. The discussion on the floor of the House, referred to in the opinion of the Court (see note 19) does not indicate the contrary.

FN11 In addition to the hearings cited *supra*, note 10, see H.R. Report No. 1596, 68th Cong., 2d Sess.; H.R. Report No. 871, Senate Report No. 765, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. The bill was originally a companion proposal to the Federal Trade Commission bill discussed *infra*, note 13. See the references given there.

\*221 The purpose of Congress in facilitating the patenting of inventions by government employees was to protect the existing right of the government to use all devices invented in the service, whether or not the patentee was employed to use his inventive powers. Experience had shown that this shop right was jeopardized unless the employee applied for a patent, since without the disclosure incident to the application the government was frequently hampered in its defense of claims by others asserting priority of invention. But doubt which had arisen whether an application for a patent under the Act of 1883 did not

operate to dedicate the patent to the public, [FN12] and reluctance to pay the fees otherwise required, had led government employees to neglect to make applications, even when they were entitled to the benefits of the monopoly subject only to the government's right of use. This doubt the amendment removed. It can hardly be contended that, in removing it in order to aid the government in the protection of its shop right, Congress declared a policy that it should have no greater right to control a patent procured either under this special statute or under the general patent laws by fraud or any other type of inequitable conduct. Had such a policy been declared, it is difficult to see on what basis we could award the government a remedy, as it seems to be agreed we would, if \*\*570 Dunmore and Lowell had been specifically employed to make the inventions. There is nothing to indicate that Congress adopted one policy for such a case and a contrary one for this.

FN12 See Selden Co. v. National Aniline & Chemical Co. (D.C.) 48 F.(2d) 270, 272; Squier v. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (C.C.A.) 7 F.(2d) 831, 832, affirming (D.C.) 21 F.(2d) 747.

\*222 Other legislation proposed, but not enacted, [FN13] requires but a word. Even had Congress expressly rejected a bill purporting to enact into law the rule of decision which I think applicable here, its failure to act could not be accorded the force of law. But no such legislation has been proposed to Congress, and that which was suggested may have been and probably was defeated for reasons unconnected with the issue presented in this case. The legislative record does show, as the opinion of the Court states, that it is a difficult question which has been the subject of consideration at least since the war, whether the public interest is best served by the \*223 dedication of an invention to the public or by its exploitation with patent protection under license from the government or the inventor. But the difficulty of resolving the question does not justify a decree which does answer it in favor of permitting government employees such as these to exploit their inventions without restriction, rather than one which would require the cancellation of their patents or their assignment to the United States.

FN13 The bill referred to in the opinion of the Court was one sponsored by the executive departments to endow the Federal Trade Commission with the power to accept assignments of patents from government employees and administer them in the public

interest. It passed the Senate on one occasion and the House on another, but failed to become a law. S. 5265, 65th Cong., 3d Sess., S. 3223, 66th Cong., 1st Sess., H.R. 9932, 66th Cong., 1st Sess., H.R. 11984, 66th Cong., 3d Sess. In the course of hearings and debates many points of view were expressed. See Hearings on Exploitation of Inventions by Government Employees, Senate Committee on Patents, 65th Cong., 3d Sess. (1919); Hearing before the same Committee, 66th Cong., 2d Sess. (1920); Senate Report No. 405, H.R. Report No. 595, 66th Cong., 2d Sess., recommending passage. See 59 Cong. Rec., 2300, 2421, 2430, 3908, 4682, 4771, 8359, 8360, 8483, 8490; 60 Id. 356; Conference Report, H.R. No. 1294, Sen. Doc. No. 379, 66th Cong., 3d Sess. And see 60 Cong. Rec., 2890, 3229, 3264--3269, 3537. Differences were stressed in the purposes and needs of different agencies of the government. See especially Hearings (1919), supra, pp. 22, 24, 25. The need of commercial incentives to private exploiters as well as the general desirability of such exploitation were admitted, but the dangers were recognized as well. It was thought that the public interest would best be served by the establishment of a single agency for government control, with the power to determine upon some compensation for the inventor.

After the death of this bill in the Senate, February 21, 1921, the subject was again considered by an Interdepartmental Board established by executive order of President Harding, August 9, 1922. Its report was transmitted to Congress by President Coolidge, in December, 1923. Sen. Doc. No. 83, 68th Cong., 1st Sess. The Board found that there had never been any general governmental policy established with respect to inventions, that whether public dedication, private exploitation, or governmental control and administration is desirable depends largely on the nature of the invention. Accordingly, legislation was recommended establishing a permanent Interdepartmental Patents Board with the power to demand assignments of patents on those inventions thereafter developed in the service which 'in the interest of the national defense, or otherwise in the public interest' should be controlled by the government. No

action was taken upon this proposal.

Since that time the Director of the Bureau of Standards has recommended that a 'uniform, equitable policy of procedure' be defined for the government by legislation. Annual Report for 1925, p. 40. In the Report for 1931 it is said (page 46) that the 'patent policy of this Bureau has always been that patentable devices developed by employees paid out of public funds belong to the public,' and the Report for 1932 adds (page 40) 'if not so dedicated directly, the vested rights should be held by the Government.'

The decrees should be reversed.

Mr. Justice CARDOZO concurs in this opinion.

Mr. Chief Justice HUGHES (dissenting):

I agree with Mr. Justice STONE'S analysis of the facts showing the nature of the employment of Dunmore and Lowell, and with his conclusions as to the legal effect \*224 of that employment. As the people of the United States should have the unrestricted benefit of the inventions in such a case, I think that the appropriate remedy would be to cancel the patents.

289 U.S. 178, 53 S.Ct. 554, 77 L.Ed. 1114, 85 A.L.R. 1488, 17 U.S.P.Q. 154

END OF DOCUMENT

**Butchko, Karin H.**

---

**From:** Butchko, Karin H.  
**Sent:** Monday, July 11, 2005 11:24 AM  
**To:** 'catherine\_louisemary@msn.com'  
**Subject:** Hose in tube patent application

**Attachments:** Formal Drawings.pdf; Assignment.doc; Declaration (Utility) PTO-SB-01 (exp 7-31-06).pdf; Application (219).doc

Mrs. Woessner,

We corresponded several months ago about a patent application that included your husband as an inventor. We had asked you to sign and date the assignment and the declaration and return the documents to us. You indicated that you needed more time.

Attached are additional copies of the patent application, the figures, the assignment and the declaration. Please sign and date the assignment and the declaration and return them to me by July 31, 2005. We will also forward you a copy by mail with a return envelope. If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you.

Karin H. Butchko  
Carlson, Gaskey & Olds, P.C.  
400 W. Maple Rd., Ste. 350  
Birmingham, MI 48009  
(248) 988-8688 Direct Dial  
(248) 988-8360 Main  
(248) 988-8363 Fax  
Email: [kbutchko@carlsongaskeyolds.com](mailto:kbutchko@carlsongaskeyolds.com)



Formal Drawings.pdf (23 KB)



Assignment.doc (37 KB)



Declaration (Utility) PTO-SB-0... (50 KB)



Application (219).doc (50 KB)

**Butchko, Karin H.**

---

**From:** Catherine Woessner [catherine\_louisemary@msn.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 12, 2005 7:46 PM  
**To:** Butchko, Karin H.; mcfd377@yahoo.com  
**Subject:** RE: Hose in tube patent application

AT THIS TIME I AM NOT GOING TO SIGN ANYTHING. I HAVE FOUND SOMW THING WHILE I WAS GOING THROUGH MY HUSBANDS BELONGS AND THIS HAS INDICATED TO ME THAT HE WAS NOT WILLING TO SIGN. HE HAD TOLD ME MANY TIMES THAT HE WAS BEING PRESSUREED INTO THIS AND HE WAS NOT GOING TO DO IT TIL HIS DEMANDS WAS MET. I HAVE COME ACROSS THE PATENT NUMBER AND THE LETTER STATING THAT HE WAS THE INVENTOR OF THIS. SINCE I HAVE THIS I AM GOING TO GET WITH A ATTORNEY ON THIS AND SEE WHAT I CAN DO WITH IT. DO NOT BOTHER TO SEND ANYTHING AT THIS TIME BECAUSE I WILL NOT SIGN.

>From: "Butchko, Karin H." <kbutchko@cglaw.com>  
>To: <catherine\_louisemary@msn.com>  
>Subject: Hose in tube patent application  
>Date: Mon, 11 Jul 2005 11:23:46 -0400  
>  
>Mrs. Woessner,  
>  
>We corresponded several months ago about a patent application that  
>included your husband as an inventor. We had asked you to sign and date  
>the assignment and the declaration and return the documents to us. You  
>indicated that you needed more time.  
>  
>Attached are additional copies of the patent application, the figures,  
>the assignment and the declaration. Please sign and date the assignment  
>and the declaration and return them to me by July 31, 2005. We will  
>also forward you a copy by mail with a return envelope. If you have any  
>questions, please contact me. Thank you.  
>  
>Karin H. Butchko  
>Carlson, Gaskey & Olds, P.C.  
>400 W. Maple Rd., Ste. 350  
>Birmingham, MI 48009  
>(248) 988-8688 Direct Dial  
>(248) 988-8360 Main  
>(248) 988-8363 Fax  
>Email: kbutchko@carlsongaskeyolds.com  
>  
>

> <<Formal Drawings.pdf>> <<Assignment.doc>> <<Declaration (Utility)  
>PTO-SB-01 (exp 7-31-06).pdf>> <<Application (219).doc>>  
><< FormalDrawings.pdf >>  
><< Assignment.doc >>  
><< Declaration(Utility)PTO-SB-01(exp7-31-06).pdf >>  
><< Application(219).doc >>

property, corporate rights or privileges essential to the conduct of its corporate business and purposes, otherwise than in the ordinary and usual course of its business, except with the consent of its stockholders at an annual or special meeting, the call for which shall give notice of the proposed sale, lease or consolidation. All such sales, leases and consolidations shall be subject to the provisions of this and the eleven following sections, and to the prior lien of stockholders as therein defined."

After providing that the act shall not apply to mortgages of corporate property the sections following regulate methods of effecting consolidations, the valuation and payment for the stock of dissenting minority shareholders, etc. We are told that this statute prohibits the filing of a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by authority of a resolution of the board of directors, and that a shareholders' vote is required to authorize such action. No case decided by the Maine courts is cited in support of this assertion. But it is said that the filing of such a petition is a conveyance of all of the corporate property, and so plainly within the statutory prohibition. We can-

\*171

not agree. \*The petition in a voluntary or involuntary proceeding is a pleading. The entry of an adjudication vests title in the trustee, and this is the act of the court, not of the petitioner. Moreover, it seems too plain to need elaboration that the statute does not in terms affect the initiation of a bankruptcy proceeding, and was passed for a wholly different purpose.

[4] We might rest our decision as to the second question upon this ground. But there is another equally persuasive. Statutes such as the one relied on are intended for the protection of stockholders and have nothing to do with the interests or rights of creditors. Even if action of directors authorizing the filing of a voluntary petition, or admitting inability of the corporation to pay its debts and its willingness on that ground to be adjudged a bankrupt, thus creating an act of bankruptcy under section 3a (6) of the act,<sup>4</sup> were in excess of the authority conferred, or otherwise invalid, creditors could not for that reason attack the consequent adjudication.<sup>5</sup> The question is purely one of the in-

<sup>4</sup> U. S. C., tit. 11, § 21 (a) (6), 11 USCA § 21 (a) (6).

<sup>5</sup> See *In re Guanacovi Tunnel Co.* (C. C. A.) 201 F. 316; *In re United Grocery Co.* (D. C.) 239 F. 1016; *In re Ann Arbor Mach. Corp.* (C. C. A.) 274 F. 24; *In re E. T. Russell Co.* (D. C.) 291 F. 809; *In re A. C. Wagy & Co., Inc.* (C. C. A.) 22 F. (2d) 9; *In re Pneumatic T. S. Co.* (D. C.) 60 F. (2d) 524; *Chicago Bank of Commerce v. Carter* (C. C. A.) 61 F. (2d) 986. *Contra*, *In re Bates Machine Co.* (D. C.) 91 F. 625; *Homo Powder Co. v. Gels* (C. C. A.) 204 F. 568; *In re Russell Wheel & Foundry Co.* (D. C.) 222 F. 569; *In re Standard Shipyard Co.* (D. C.) 262 F. 522.

ternal management of the corporation. Creditors have no standing to plead statutory requirements not intended for their protection. If the stockholders' rights had been infringed, and they chose to waive them, a creditor could not assert them in opposing an adjudication.

The judgments are affirmed.

289 U. S. 178

UNITED STATES v. DUBILIER CONDENSER CORPORATION.

Nos. 316-318.

Argued Jan. 13-16, 1933.

Decided April 10, 1933.

1. Patents  $\Leftrightarrow$  1.

Term "monopoly," as distinguished from patent, connotes giving of exclusive privilege for buying, selling, working, or using thing which public freely enjoyed prior to grant.

[Ed. Note.—For other definitions of "Monopoly," see Words and Phrases.]

2. Patents  $\Leftrightarrow$  181, 193.

Specific performance  $\Leftrightarrow$  71.

Patent is property and title thereto passes by assignment, and agreement to assign patent when issued will, if valid, be specifically enforced.

3. Master and servant  $\Leftrightarrow$  62.

General contract of employment covering matters in performance of which employee conceives invention does not require employee's assignment of patent to employer.

The reluctance of courts to imply or infer an agreement by the employee to assign his patent is due to a recognition of the peculiar nature of the act of "invention," which consists neither in finding out the laws of nature, nor in fruitful research as to the operation of natural laws, but in discovering how those laws may be utilized or applied for some beneficial purpose, by a process, a device, or a machine. It is the result of an inventive act, the birth of an idea and its reduction to practice; the product of original thought; a concept demonstrated to be true by practical application or embodiment in tangible form.

[Ed. Note.—For other definitions of "Invent; Invention," see Words and Phrases.]

4. Master and servant  $\Leftrightarrow$  62.

Servant who, during hours of employment, while working with his master's materials and appliances, conceives and perfects

invention for which he obtains patent, must, under so-called "shop right," accord master nonexclusive right to practice invention.

[Ed. Note.—For other definitions of "Shop Right," see Words and Phrases.]

5. Patents <sup>181</sup>

Court looks solely to laws passed by Congress for guidance as to extent of respective rights of inventor and public concerning patent (Const. art. 1, § 8, cl. 8).

6. Master and servant <sup>182</sup>

Employees of United States, outside Patent Office, may receive patents for their inventions conceived in course of general employment, subject only to right of government, coextensive with that of private employer, to free and nonexclusive use of patent resulting from employee's efforts during working hours and with employer's material (35 USCA § 45).

7. Master and servant <sup>182</sup>

United States *held* not entitled to assignment of patents obtained by technical research employees of Bureau of Standards, where work which resulted in invention was not specifically assigned (35 USCA §§ 45, 68).

The evidence disclosed that the employees in question were employed in radio section of electrical division of Bureau of Standards and were engaged in research and testing in laboratory, and belonged to a group to which subject of "airplane radio" was assigned. While performing their regular tasks, employees in question experimented at laboratory in devising apparatus for operating a radio receiving set by alternating current. The employees advised their superior of the invention, and were permitted to pursue their work thereon in the laboratory, and later filed applications for patent. Legislative policy to permit government employees to obtain patents appears from 35 USCA § 45, and is not refuted by 35 USCA § 68, which by proviso limits jurisdiction of Court of Claims with respect to patents obtained by government employees.

8. Master and servant <sup>182</sup>

Officers of government have no authority, by administrative fiat, to determine whether government employee obtaining patent shall be compelled to dedicate his invention to public (35 USCA § 45).

Mr. Chief Justice HUGHES, Mr. Justice STONE, and Mr. Justice CARDOZO, dissenting.

On Writs of Certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Suit by the United States against the Dubilier Condenser Corporation. Decrees dismissing the bills [49 F.(2d) 306] were affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals [59 F.(2d) 381], and the Government brings certiorari [287 U. S. 588, 53 S. Ct. 88, 77 L. Ed. —].

Affirmed.

<sup>170</sup>

\*The Attorney General and Mr. Thomas D. Thacher, Sol. Gen., of Washington, D. C., for the United States.

<sup>182</sup>

\*Mr. James H. Hughes, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., for respondent.

Mr. Justice ROBERTS delivered the opinion of the Court.

Three suits were brought in the District Court for Delaware against the respondent as exclusive licensee under three separate patents issued to Francis W. Dunmore and Percival D. Lowell. The bills recite that the inventions were made while the patentees were employed in the radio laboratories of the Bureau of Standards, and are therefore, in equity, the property of the United States. The prayers are for a declaration that the respondent is a trustee for the government, and, as such, required to assign to the United States all its right, title, and interest in the patents, for an accounting of all moneys received as licensee, and for general relief. The District Court consolidated the cases for trial, and after a hearing dismissed the bills.<sup>1</sup> The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirmed the decree.<sup>2</sup>

The courts below concurred in findings which are not challenged and, in summary, are:

The Bureau of Standards is a subdivision of the Department of Commerce.<sup>3</sup> Its functions consist in the custody of standards; the comparison of standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce, and educational institutions with

<sup>183</sup>

those adopted or recognized by the government; the construction of standards, their multiples or subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; and the physical properties of materials. In 1915 the Bureau was also charged by Congress with the duty of investigation and standardization of methods and instruments employed in radio communication, for which special

<sup>1</sup> 49 F.(2d) 306.

<sup>2</sup> 59 F.(2d) 381.

<sup>3</sup> See Act of March 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1449; Act of February 14, 1903, § 4, 32 Stat. 826.

appropriations were made.<sup>4</sup> In recent years it has been engaged in research and testing work of various kinds for the benefit of private industries, other departments of the government, and the general public.<sup>5</sup>

The Bureau is composed of divisions, each charged with a specified field of activity, one of which is the electrical division. These are further subdivided into sections. One section of the electrical division is the radio section. In 1921 and 1922 the employees in the laboratory of this section numbered approximately twenty men doing technical work and some draftsmen and mechanics. The twenty were engaged in testing radio apparatus and methods and in radio research work. They were subdivided into ten groups, each group having a chief. The work of each group was defined in outlines by the chief or alternate chief of the section.

Dunmore and Lowell were employed in the radio section and engaged in research and testing in the laboratory. In the outlines of laboratory work the subject of "airplane radio" was assigned to the group of which Dunmore was chief and Lowell a member. The subject of "radio receiving sets" was assigned to a group of which J. L. Preston was chief, but to which neither Lowell nor Dunmore belonged.

\*194

\*In May, 1921, the Air Corps of the Army and the Bureau of Standards entered into an arrangement whereby the latter undertook the prosecution of forty-four research projects for the benefit of the Air Corps. To pay the cost of such work, the Corps transferred and allocated to the Bureau the sum of \$267,500. Projects Nos. 37 to 42, inclusive, relating to the use of radio in connection with aircraft, were assigned to the radio section and \$25,000 was allocated to pay the cost of the work. Project No. 38 was styled "visual indicator for radio signals," and suggested the construction of a modification of what was known as an "Eckhart recorder." Project No. 42 was styled "airship bomb control and marine torpedo control." Both were problems of design merely.

In the summer of 1921 Dunmore, as chief of the group to which "airplane radio" problems had been assigned, without further instructions from his superiors, picked out for himself one of these navy problems, that of operating a relay for remote control of bombs on airships and torpedoes in the sea, "as one of particular interest and having perhaps a

<sup>4</sup> Act of March 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 1044; Act of May 29, 1920, 41 Stat. 684; Act of March 3, 1921, 41 Stat. 1303.

<sup>5</sup> The fees charged cover merely the cost of the service rendered, as provided in the Act of June 30, 1932, § 312, 47 Stat. 410 (15 USCA § 276).

rather easy solution, and worked on it." In September he solved it.

In the midst of aircraft investigations and numerous routine problems of the section, Dunmore was wrestling in his own mind, impelled thereto solely by his own scientific curiosity, with the subject of substituting house-lighting alternating current for direct battery current in radio apparatus. He obtained a relay for operating a telegraph instrument which was in no way related to the remote control relay devised for aircraft use. The conception of the application of alternating current concerned particularly broadcast reception. This idea was conceived by Dunmore August 3, 1921, and he reduced the invention to practice December 16, 1921. Early in 1922 he advised his supe-

\*185

rior of his invention and spent additional time in perfecting the details. February 27, 1922, he filed an application for a patent.

In the fall of 1921 both Dunmore and Lowell were considering the problem of applying alternating current to broadcast receiving sets. This project was not involved in or suggested by the problems with which the radio section was then dealing and was not assigned by any superior as a task to be solved by either of these employees. It was independent of their work and voluntarily assumed.

While performing their regular tasks they experimented at the laboratory in devising apparatus for operating a radio receiving set by alternating current with the hum incident thereto eliminated. The invention was completed on December 10, 1921. Before its completion no instructions were received from and no conversations relative to the invention were held by these employees with the head of the radio section, or with any superior.

They also conceived the idea of energizing a dynamic type of loud speaker from an alternating current house-lighting circuit and reduced the invention to practice on January 25, 1922. March 21, 1922, they filed an application for a "power amplifier." The conception embodied in this patent was devised by the patentees without suggestion, instruction, or assignment from any superior.

Dunmore and Lowell were permitted by their chief, after the discoveries had been brought to his attention, to pursue their work in the laboratory and to perfect the devices embodying their inventions. No one advised them prior to the filing of applications for patents that they would be expected to assign the patents to the United States or to grant the government exclusive rights thereunder.

The respondent concedes that the United States may practice the inventions without payment of royalty, but asserts that all oth-

\*186

ers are excluded, during the life of the \*patents, from using them without the respondent's consent. The petitioner insists that the circumstances require a declaration either that the government has sole and exclusive property in the inventions or that they have been dedicated to the public so that anyone may use them.

First. By article 1, section 8, clause 8, of the Constitution, Congress is given power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to inventors the exclusive rights to their respective discoveries. Rev. St. § 4886, as amended (U. S. Code, title 35, § 31 [35 USCA § 31]), is the last of a series of statutes which since 1793 have implemented the constitutional provision.

[1] Though often so characterized a patent is not, accurately speaking, a monopoly, for it is not created by the executive authority at the expense and to the prejudice of all the community except the grantee of the patent. Seymour v. Osborne, 11 Wall. 516, 533, 20 L. Ed. 33. The term "monopoly" connotes the giving of an exclusive privilege for buying, selling, working, or using a thing which the public freely enjoyed prior to the grant. Thus a monopoly takes something from the people. An inventor deprives the public of nothing which it enjoyed before his discovery, but gives something of value to the community by adding to the sum of human knowledge. United States v. American Bell Telephone Co., 167 U. S. 224, 239, 17 S. Ct. 809, 42 L. Ed. 144; Paper Bag Patent Case, 210 U. S. 405, 424, 28 S. Ct. 748, 52 L. Ed. 1122; Brooks v. Jenkins, 3 McLean, 432, 437, Fed. Cas. No. 1,953; Parker v. Haworth, 4 McLean, 370, 372, Fed. Cas. No. 10,738; Allen v. Hunter, 6 McLean, 303, 305, 306, Fed. Cas. No. 225; Attorney General v. Rumford Chemical Works, 2 Bann. & Ard. 298, 302. He may keep his invention secret and reap its fruits indefinitely. In consideration of its disclosure and the consequent benefit to the community, the patent is granted. An exclusive enjoy-

\*187

ment is guaranteed him for \*seventeen years, but, upon the expiration of that period, the knowledge of the invention inures to the people, who are thus enabled without restriction to practice it and profit by its use. Kendall v. Winsor, 21 How. 322, 327, 16 L. Ed. 165; United States v. American Bell Telephone Co., *supra*, page 239 of 167 U. S., 17 S. Ct. 809. To this end the law requires such disclosure to be made in the application for patent that others skilled in the art may understand the invention and how to put it to use.<sup>7</sup>

[2] A patent is property, and title to it can pass only by assignment. If not yet issued, an agreement to assign when issued, if valid as a contract, will be specifically enforced. The respective rights and obligations of employer and employee, touching an invention conceived by the latter, spring from the contract of employment.

[3] One employed to make an invention, who succeeds, during his term of service, in accomplishing that task, is bound to assign to his employer any patent obtained. The reason is that he has only produced that which he was employed to invent. His invention is the precise subject of the contract of employment. A term of the agreement necessarily is that what he is paid to produce belongs to his paymaster. Standard Parts Company v. Peck, 264 U. S. 52, 44 S. Ct. 239, 68 L. Ed. 560, 32 A. L. R. 1033. On the other hand, if the employment be general, albeit it covers a field of labor and effort in the performance of which the employee conceived the invention for which he obtained a patent, the contract is not so broadly construed as to require an assignment of the patent. Hapgood v. Hewitt, 118 U. S. 226, 7 S. Ct. 193, 30 L. Ed. 369; Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co., 149 U. S. 315, 13 S. Ct. 886, 888, 37 L. Ed. 749. In the latter case it was said:

"But a manufacturing corporation which has employed a skilled workman, for a stated compensation, to take charge of its works, and to devote his time and services to devising and making improvements in articles

\*188

\*there manufactured, is not entitled to a conveyance of patents obtained for inventions made by him while so employed, in the absence of express agreement to that effect."

The reluctance of courts to imply or infer an agreement by the employee to assign his patent is due to a recognition of the peculiar nature of the act of invention, which consists neither in finding out the laws of nature, nor in fruitful research as to the operation of natural laws, but in discovering how those laws may be utilized or applied for some beneficial purpose, by a process, a device, or a machine. It is the result of an inventive act, the birth of an idea and its reduction to practice; the product of original thought; a concept demonstrated to be true by practical application or embodiment in tangible form. Clark Thread Co. v. Willimantic Linen Co., 140 U. S. 481, 489, 11 S. Ct. 846, 35 L. Ed. 521; Symington Co. v. National Malleable Castings Co., 250 U. S. 383, 386, 39 S. Ct. 542, 63 L. Ed. 1045; Pyrene Mfg. Co. v. Boyce (C. C. A.) 292 F. 480, 481.

[4] Though the mental concept is embodied or realized in a mechanism or a physical or chemical aggregate, the embodiment is not the invention and is not the subject of a pat-

<sup>6</sup> Webster's New International Dictionary: "Monopoly."

<sup>7</sup> U. S. Code, tit. 35, § 33 (35 USCA § 33).

ent. This distinction between the idea and its application in practice is the basis of the rule that employment merely to design or to construct or to devise methods of manufacture is not the same as employment to invent. Recognition of the nature of the act of invention also defines the limits of the so-called shop right, which, shortly stated, is that, where a servant, during his hours of employment, working with his master's materials and appliances, conceives and perfects an invention for which he obtains a patent, he must accord his master a nonexclusive right to practice the invention. *McClurg v. Kingsland*, 1 How. 202, 11 L. Ed. 102; *Solomon v. United States*, 137 U. S. 342, 11 S. Ct. 88, 34 L. Ed. 667; *Lane & Bodley Co. v. Locke*, 150 U. S. 193, 14 S. Ct. 78, 37 L. Ed. 1049. This is an application of equitable principles. Since the servant uses his master's time, facilities, and materials to attain

\*189

a "concrete result, the latter is in equity entitled to use that which embodies his own property and to duplicate it as often as he may find occasion to employ similar appliances in his business. But the employer in such a case has no equity to demand a conveyance of the invention, which is the original conception of the employee alone, in which the employer had no part. This remains the property of him who conceived it, together with the right conferred by the patent, to exclude all others than the employer from the accruing benefits. These principles are settled as respects private employment.

Second. Does the character of the service call for different rules as to the relative rights of the United States and its employees?

[5] The title of a patentee is subject to no superior right of the government. The grant of letters patent is not, as in England, a matter of grace or favor, so that conditions may be annexed at the pleasure of the executive. To the laws passed by the Congress, and to them alone, may we look for guidance as to the extent and the limitations of the respective rights of the inventor and the public. *Attorney General v. Rumford Chemical Works*, *supra*, at pages 303, 304 of 2 *Bann. & Ard.* And this court has held that the Constitution evinces no public policy which requires the holder of a patent to cede the use or benefit of the invention to the United States, even though the discovery concerns matters which can properly be used only by the government; as, for example, munitions of war. *James v. Campbell*, 104 U. S. 356, 358, 26 L. Ed. 786; *Hoillister v. Benedict & B. Mfg. Co.*, 113 U. S. 59, 67, 5 S. Ct. 717, 28 L. Ed. 901.

[6] No servant of the United States has by statute been disqualified from applying for and receiving a patent for his invention, save

officers and employees of the Patent Office during the period for which they hold their appointments.<sup>8</sup> \*This being so, this court has applied the rules enforced as between private employers and their servants to the relation between the government and its officers and employees.

\*190

United States v. Burns, 12 Wall. 246, 252, 20 L. Ed. 388, was a suit in the Court of Claims by an army officer as assignee of a patent obtained by another such officer for a military tent, to recover royalty under a contract made by the Secretary of War for the use of the tents. The court said, in affirming a judgment for the plaintiff:

"If an officer in the military service, *not specially employed to make experiments with a view to suggest improvements*, devises a new and valuable improvement in arms, tents, or any other kind of war material, he is entitled to the benefit of it, and to letters-patent for the improvement from the United States, equally with any other citizen not engaged in such service; and the government cannot, after the patent is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual, without license of the inventor or making compensation to him."

In *United States v. Palmer*, 128 U. S. 262, 9 S. Ct. 104, 106, 32 L. Ed. 442, Palmer, a lieutenant in the Army, patented certain improvements in infantry accoutrements. An army board recommended their use and the Secretary of War confirmed the recommendation. The United States manufactured and purchased a large number of the articles. Palmer brought suit in the Court of Claims for a sum alleged to be a fair and reasonable royalty. From a judgment for the plaintiff the United States appealed. This court, in affirming, said:

"It was at one time somewhat doubted whether the government might not be entitled to the use and benefit of every patented invention, by analogy to the English law, which reserves this right to the crown. But that

\*191

\*notion no longer exists. It was ignored in the Case of Burns."

These principles were recognized in later cases involving the relative rights of the government and its employees in instances where the subject-matter of the patent was useful to the public generally. While these did not involve a claim to an assignment of the patent, the court reiterated the views earlier announced.

In *Solomons v. United States*, 137 U. S. 342, 346, 11 S. Ct. 88, 89, 34 L. Ed. 667, it was said:

"The government has no more power to appropriate a man's property invested in a pat-

<sup>8</sup> Rev. St. § 430, U. S. Code, tit. 35, § 4 (35 USCA § 4).

ent than it has to take his property invested in real estate; nor does the mere fact that an inventor is, at the time of his invention, in the employ of the government transfer to it any title to or interest therein. An employee, performing all the duties assigned to him in his department of service, may exercise his inventive faculties in any direction he chooses, with the assurance that whatever invention he may thus conceive, and perfect is his individual property. There is no difference between the government and any other employer in this respect."

And in *Gill v. United States*, 160 U. S. 426, 435, 16 S. Ct. 322, 326, 40 L. Ed. 480:

"There is no doubt whatever of the proposition laid down in Solomons' Case, that the mere fact that a person is in the employ of the government does not preclude him from making improvements in the machines with which he is connected, and obtaining patents therefor, as his individual property; and that in such case the government would have no more right to seize upon and appropriate such property than any other proprietor would have. \* \* \*

The distinction between an employment to make an invention and a general employment

\*102

in the course of which the servant conceives an invention has been recognized by the executive department of the government. A lieutenant in the Navy patented an anchor while he was on duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which was charged with the duty of furnishing anchors for the Navy; he was not while attached to the Bureau specially employed to make experiments with a view to suggesting improvements to anchors or assigned the duty of making or improving. The Attorney General advised that, as the invention did not relate to a matter as to which the lieutenant was specially directed to experiment with a view to suggesting improvements, he was entitled to compensation from the government for the use of his invention in addition to his salary or pay as a navy officer.<sup>19</sup>

A similar ruling was made with respect to an ensign who obtained a patent for improvements in "B. L. R. ordnance" and who offered to sell the improvements, or the right to use them, to the government. It was held that the Navy might properly make a contract with him to this end.<sup>20</sup>

The United States is entitled, in the same way and to the same extent as a private em-

ployer, to shop rights, that is, the free and nonexclusive use of a patent which results from efforts of its employee in his working hours and with material belonging to the government. *Solomons v. United States*, *supra*, pages 346, 347 of 137 U. S., 11 S. Ct. 88; *McAleer v. United States*, 150 U. S. 424, 14 S. Ct. 160, 37 L. Ed. 1130; *Gill v. United States*, *supra*.

The statutes, decisions, and administrative practice negate the existence of a duty binding one in the service of the government different from the obligation of one in private employment.

\*103

[7] "Third. When the United States filed its bills, it recognized the law as heretofore declared; realized that it must like any other employer, if it desired an assignment of the respondent's rights, prove a contractual obligation on the part of Lowell and Dunmore to assign the patents to the government. The averments clearly disclose this. The bill in No. 316 is typical. After reciting that the employees were laboratory apprentice and associate physicist and laboratory assistant and associate physicist respectively, and that one of their duties was "to carry on investigation research and experimentation in such problems relating to radio and wireless as might be assigned to them by their superiors," it is charged "in the course of his employment as aforesaid, there was assigned to said Lowell by his superiors in said radio section, for investigation and research, the problem of developing a radio receiving set capable of operation by alternating current. \* \* \*

Thus the government understood that respondent could be deprived of rights under the patents only by proof that Dunmore and Lowell were employed to devise the inventions. The findings of the courts below show how far the proofs fell short of sustaining these averments.

The government is consequently driven to the contention that, though the employees were not specifically assigned the task of making the inventions (as in *Standard Parts Co. v. Peck*, *supra*), still, as the discoveries were "within the general field of their research and inventive work" the United States is entitled to an assignment of the patents. The courts below expressly found that Dunmore and Lowell did not agree to exercise their inventive faculties in their work and that invention was not within its scope. In this connection it is to be remembered that the written evidence of their employment does not mention research, much

\*104

less invention; that never was there a word said to either of them, prior to their discoveries, concerning invention or patents or

<sup>19</sup> Op. Atty. Gen. 407.

<sup>20</sup> Op. Atty. Gen. 329. And compare Report Judge Advocate General of the Navy, 1901, p. 6; Digest, Opinions Judge Advocate General of the Army, 1912-1930, p. 237; Opinions, Judge Advocate General of the Army, 1918, vol. 2, pp. 529, 938, 1063.

their duties or obligations respecting these matters; that, as shown by the records of the Patent Office, employees of the Bureau of Standards and other departments had while so employed received numerous patents and enjoyed the exclusive rights obtained as against all private persons without let or hindrance from the government.<sup>11</sup>

\*195

In no proper sense may it be said that the contract of employment contemplated invention; everything that Dunmore and Lowell knew negatived the theory that they were employed to invent; they knew, on the contrary, that the past and then present practice was that the employees of the Bureau were allowed to take patents on their inventions and have the benefits thereby conferred

\*196

save as to use by the \*United States. The circumstances preclude the implication of any agreement to assign their inventions or patents.

<sup>11</sup> No exhaustive examination of the official records has been attempted. It is sufficient, however, for present purposes, to call attention to the following instances:

Dr. Frederick A. Kolster was employed in the radio section, Bureau of Standards, from December, 1912, until about March 1, 1921. He applied for the following patents: No. 1,609,366, for radio apparatus, application dated November 26, 1920. No. 1,447,165, for radio method and apparatus, application dated January 30, 1919. No. 1,311,654, for radio method and apparatus, application dated March 25, 1916. No. 1,394,560, for apparatus for transmitting radiant energy, application dated November 24, 1916. The Patent Office records show assignments of these patents to Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, Cal., of which Dr. Kolster is now president. He testified that these are all subject to a nonexclusive license in the United States to use and practice the same.

Burton McCollum was an employee of the Bureau of Standards between 1911 and 1924. On the dates mentioned he filed the following applications for patents, which were issued to him: No. 1,035,373, alternating current induction motor, March 11, 1912. No. 1,156,364, induction motor, February 25, 1916. No. 1,225,091, alternating current induction motor, August 2, 1915. No. 1,724,495, method and apparatus for determining the slope of subsurface rock boundaries, October 24, 1923. No. 1,724,720, method and apparatus for studying subsurface contours, October 12, 1923. The last two inventions were assigned to McCollum Geological Explorations, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

Herbert B. Brooks, while an employee of the Bureau between 1912 and 1930, filed November 1, 1919, an application on which patent No. 1,357,197, for an electric transformer, was issued.

William W. Coblenz, an employee of the Bureau of Standards from 1913, and still such at the date of the trial, on the dates mentioned, filed applications on which patents issued as follows: No. 1,418,262, for electrical resistance, September 22, 1920. No. 1,453,165, system of electrical control, September 22, 1920. No. 1,450,061, optical method for producing

The record affords even less basis for inferring a contract on the part of the inventors to refrain from patenting their discoveries than for finding an agreement to assign them.

The bills aver that the inventions and patents are held in trust for the United States, and that the court should so declare. It is claimed that, as the work of the Bureau, including all that Dunmore and Lowell did, was in the public interest, these public servants had dedicated the offspring of their brains to the public, and so held their patents in trust for the common weal, represented here in a corporate capacity by the United States. The patentees, we are told, should surrender the patents for cancellation, and the respondent must also give up its rights under the patents.

The trust cannot be express. Every fact in the case negatives the existence of one. Nor can it arise ex maleficio. The employees' conduct was not fraudulent in any respect. They promptly disclosed their inventions. Their superiors encouraged them to proceed in perfecting and applying the discoveries. Their notebooks and reports dis-

pulsating electric current, August 6, 1929. No. 1,563,557, optical means for rectifying alternating currents, September 18, 1923. The Patent Office records show that all of these stand in the name of Coblenz, but are subject to a license to the United States of America.

August Hund, who was an employee of the Bureau from 1922 to 1927, on the dates mentioned filed applications on which letters patent issued, No. 1,649,828, method of preparing Piezo-electric plates, September 30, 1925. No. 1,683,713, Piezo-electric-crystal oscillator system, May 10, 1927. No. 1,683,714, Piezo-electric-crystal apparatus, May 12, 1927. No. 1,648,689, condenser transmitter, April 10, 1926. All of these patents are shown of record to have been assigned to Wired Radio, Inc., a corporation.

Paul R. Heyl and Lyman J. Briggs, while employees of the Bureau, filed an application January 11, 1922, for patent No. 1,660,751, on inductor compass, and assigned the same to the Aeronautical Instrument Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. W. Burrows was an employee of the Bureau of Standards between 1912 and 1919. While such employee he filed applications on the dates mentioned for patents which were issued, No. 1,322,405, October 4, 1917, method and apparatus for testing magnetizable objects by magnetic leakage; assigned to Magnetic Analysis Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y. No. 1,329,578, relay, March 13, 1918; exclusive license issued to make, use, and sell for the field of railway signaling and train control, to Union Switch & Signal Company, Swissvale, Pa. No. 1,459,970, method of and apparatus for testing magnetizable objects, July 25, 1917; assigned to Magnetic Analysis Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

John A. Willoughby, an employee of the Bureau of Standards between 1918 and 1922, while so employed, on June 28, 1919, applied for and was granted a patent, No. 1,555,345 for a loop antenna.

closed the work they were doing, and there is not a syllable to suggest their use of time or material was clandestine or improper. No word was spoken regarding any claim of title by the government until after applications for patents were filed. And, as we have seen, no such trust has been spelled out of the relation of master and servant, even in the cases where the employee has perfected his invention by the use of his employer's time and materials. The cases recognizing the doctrine of shop rights may be said to fix a trust upon the employee in favor of his master as respects the use of the invention

\*197

\*by the latter, but they do not affect the title to the patent and the exclusive rights conferred by it against the public.

The government's position in reality is, and must be, that a public policy, to be declared by a court, forbids one employed by the United States, for scientific research, to obtain a patent for what he invents, though neither the Constitution nor any statute so declares.

Where shall the courts set the limits of the doctrine? For, confessedly, it must be limited. The field of research is as broad as that of science itself. If the petitioner is entitled to a cancellation of the patents in this case, would it be so entitled, if the employees had done their work at home, in their own time and with their own appliances and materials? What is to be said of an invention evolved as the result of the solution of a problem in a realm apart from that to which the employee is assigned by his official superiors? We have seen that the Bureau has numerous divisions. It is entirely possible that an employee in one division may make an invention falling within the work of some other division. Indeed this case presents that exact situation, for the inventions in question had to do with radio reception, a matter assigned to a group of which Dunmore and Lowell were not members. Did the mere fact of their employment by the Bureau require these employees to cede to the public every device they might conceive?

Is the doctrine to be applied only where the employment is in a bureau devoted to scientific investigation *pro bono publico*? Unless it is to be so circumscribed, the statements of this court in *United States v. Burns*, *supra*, *Solomon v. United States*, *supra*, and *Gill v. United States*, *supra*, must be held for naught.

Again, what are to be defined as bureaus devoted entirely to scientific research? It is common knowledge that many in the Department

\*198

of Agriculture conduct researches and investigations, that divisions of the War and

Navy Departments do the like, and doubtless there are many other bureaus and sections in various departments of government where employees are set the task of solving problems all of which involve more or less of science. Shall the field of the scientist be distinguished from the art of a skilled mechanic? Is it conceivable that one working on a formula for a drug or an antiseptic in the Department of Agriculture stands in a different class from a machinist in an arsenal? Is the distinction to be that, where the government department is, so to speak, a business department operating a business activity of the government, the employee has the same rights as one in private employment, whereas, if his work be for a bureau interested more particularly in what may be termed scientific research, he is upon notice that whatever he invents in the field of activity of the bureau, broadly defined, belongs to the public and is unpatentable? Illustrations of the difficulties which would attend an attempt to define the policy for which the government contends might be multiplied indefinitely.

The courts ought not to declare any such policy; its formulation belongs solely to the Congress. Will permission to an employee to enjoy patent rights as against all others than the government tend to the improvement of the public service by attracting a higher class of employees? Is there in fact greater benefit to the people in a dedication to the public of inventions conceived by officers of government than in their exploitation under patents by private industry? Should certain classes of invention be treated in one way and other classes differently? These are not legal questions, which courts are competent to answer. They are practical questions, and the decision as to what will accomplish the greatest good for the inventor, the gov-

\*199

ernment, and the public rests \*with the Congress. We should not read into the patent laws limitations and conditions which the Legislature has not expressed.

Fourth: Moreover, we are of opinion Congress has approved a policy at variance with the petitioner's contentions. This is demonstrated by examination of two statutes, with their legislative history, and the hearings and debates respecting proposed legislation which failed of passage.

Since 1883 there has been in force an act<sup>12</sup> which provides:

"The Secretary of the Interior [now the Secretary of Commerce, act of February 14, 1903, c. 552, § 12, 32 Stat. 830] and the Commissioner of Patents are authorized to grant any officer of the government, except officers

<sup>12</sup> Act of March 8, 1883, c. 143, 22 Stat. 626 (See 35 USCA § 46).

and employees of the Patent Office, a patent for any invention of the classes mentioned in section forty eight hundred and eighty six of the Revised Statutes, when such invention is used or to be used in the public service, without the payment of any fee: Provided, That the applicant in his application shall state that the invention described therein, if patented, may be used by the government or any of its officers, or employees in the prosecution of work for the government, or by any other person in the United States, without the payment to him of any royalty thereon, which stipulation shall be included in the patent."

This law was evidently intended to encourage government employees to obtain patents, by relieving them of the payment of the usual fees. The condition upon which the privilege was accorded is stated as the grant of free use by the government, "its officers or employees in the prosecution of work for the

government, or by any \*other person in the United States." For some time the effect of the italicized phrase was a matter of doubt.

In 1910 the Judge Advocate General of the Army rendered an opinion to the effect that one taking a patent pursuant to the act threw his invention "open to public and private use in the United States."<sup>12</sup> It was later realized that this view made such a patent a contradiction in terms, for it secured no exclusive right to any one. In 1918 the Judge Advocate General gave a well-reasoned opinion<sup>13</sup> holding that, if the statute were construed to involve a dedication to the public, the so-called patent would at most amount to a publication or prior reference. He concluded that the intent of the act was that the free use of the invention extended only to the government or those doing work for it. A similar construction was adopted in an opinion of the Attorney General.<sup>14</sup> Several federal courts referred to the statute, and in dicta indicated disagreement with the views expressed in these later opinions.<sup>15</sup>

The departments of government were anxious to have the situation cleared, and repeatedly requested that the act be amended. Pursuant to the recommendations of the War Department, an amendment was enact-

ed April 30, 1928.<sup>16</sup> The proviso was changed to read:

"Provided, That the applicant in his application shall state that the invention de-

<sup>\*201</sup>

scribed therein, if patented, \*may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment to him of any royalty thereon, which stipulation shall be included in the patent." (35 USCA § 45.)

The legislative history of the amendment clearly discloses the purpose to save to the employee his right to exclude the public.<sup>17</sup> In the report of the Senate Committee on Patents submitted with the amendment, the object of the bill was said to be the protection of the interests of the government, primarily by securing patents on inventions made by officers and employees, presently useful in the interest of the national defense or those which may prove useful in the interest of national defense in the future; and, secondarily, to encourage the patenting of inventions by officers and employees of the government with the view to future protection of the government against suits for infringement of patents. The Committee stated that the bill had the approval of the Commissioner of Patents, and was introduced at the request of the Secretary of War. Appended to the report is a copy of a letter of the Secretary of War addressed to the committees of both Houses stating that the language of the legislation then existing was susceptible of two interpretations contrary to each other. The letter quoted the proviso of the section as it then stood, and continued:

"It is clear that a literal construction of this proviso would work a dedication to the public of every patent taken out under the act. If the proviso must be construed literally we would have a situation wherein all the patents taken out under the act would

<sup>\*202</sup>

be nullified by the \*very terms of the act under which they were granted, for the reason that a patent which does not carry with it the limited monopoly referred to in the Constitution is in reality not a patent at all. The only value that a patent has is the right that it extends to the patentee to exclude all others from making, using, or selling the invention for a certain period of years. A patent that is dedicated to the public is virtually the same as a patent that has expired."

After referring to the interpretation of the

<sup>12</sup> See *Squier v. American T. & T. Co.* (D. C.) 21 F. (2d) 747, 748.

<sup>13</sup> November 30, 1918; *Opinions of Judge Advocate General*, 1918, vol. 2, p. 1029.

<sup>14</sup> 32 Op. Atty's. Gen. 145.

<sup>15</sup> See *Squier v. American Tel. & Tel. Co.* (C. C. A.) 7 F.(2d) 831; *Id.* (D. C.) 21 F.(2d) 747; *Hazeltine Corporation v. Electric Service Engineering Corp.* (D. C.) 18 F.(2d) 662; *Hazeltine Corporation v. A. H. Grebe & Co.* (D. C.) 21 F.(2d) 643; *Selden Co. v. National Aniline & Chemical Co.* (D. C.) 48 F.(2d) 270.

<sup>16</sup> 45 Stat. 467, 468 (35 USCA § 46).

<sup>17</sup> Report No. 871, 70th Cong., 1st Sess., House of Representatives, to accompany H. R. 6103; Report No. 765, 70th Cong., 1st Sess., Senate, to accompany H. R. 6103; *Cong. Rec.*, House of Representatives, March 19, 1928, 70th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 5013; *Cong. Rec.*, Senate, April 24, 1928, 70th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 7068.

Judge Advocate General and the Attorney General and mentioning that no satisfactory adjudication of the question had been afforded by the courts, the letter went on to state:

"Because of the ambiguity referred to and the unsettled condition that has arisen therefrom, it has become the policy of the War Department to advise all its personnel who desire to file applications for letters patent, to do so under the general law and pay the required patent-office fee in each case."

And added:

"If the proposed legislation is enacted into law, Government officers and employees may unhesitatingly avail themselves of the benefits of the act with full assurance that in so doing their patent is not dedicated to the public by operation of law. The War Department has been favoring legislation along the lines of the proposed bill for the past five or six years."

When the bill came up for passage in the House, a colloquy occurred which clearly disclosed the purpose of the amendment.<sup>19</sup> The

\*203

intent was that a government \*employee who in the course of his employment conceives an invention should afford the government free

<sup>19</sup> Cong. Rec., 70th Cong. 1st Sess., vol. 69, part 5, p. 5013:

"Mr. LaGuardia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is not the proviso too broad? Suppose an employee of the Government invents some improvement which is very valuable, is he compelled to give the Government free use of it?

"Mr. Vestal [who reported the bill for the Committee and was in charge of it]. If he is employed by the Government and the invention is made while working in his capacity as an agent of the Government. If the head of the bureau certifies this invention will be used by the Government, then the Government, of course, gets it without the payment of any royalty.

"Mr. LaGuardia. The same as a factory rule?

"Mr. Vestal. Yes; but the man who takes out the patent has his commercial rights outside.

"Mr. LaGuardia. Outside of the Government?

"Mr. Vestal. Yes.

"Mr. LaGuardia. But the custom is, and without this bill, the Government has the right to the use of the improvement without payment if it is invented in Government time and in Government work.

"Mr. Vestal. That is correct; and then on top of that, may I say that a number of instances have occurred where an employee of the Government, instead of taking out a patent had some one else take out the patent and the Government has been involved in a number of suits. There is now \$600,000,000 worth of such claims in the Court of Claims."

It will be noted from the last statement of the gentleman in charge of the bill that Congress was concerned with questions of policy in the adoption of the amendment. These, as stated above, are questions of business policy and business judgment—what is to the best advantage of the government and the public. They are not questions as to which the courts ought to invade the province of the Congress.

use thereof, but should be protected in his right to exclude all others. If Dunmore and Lowell, who tendered the government a non-exclusive license without royalty, and always understood that the government might use their inventions freely, had proceeded under the act of 1883, they would have retained their rights as against all but the United States. This is clear from the executive interpretation of the act. But for greater security they pursued the very course then advised by the law officers of the government. It would be surprising if they thus lost all rights as patentees; especially so since Congress has now confirmed the soundness of the views held by the law officers of the government.

\*204

\*Until the year 1910 the Court of Claims was without jurisdiction to award compensation to the owner of a patent for unauthorized use by the United States or its agents. Its power extended only to the trial of claims based upon an express or implied contract for such use.<sup>20</sup> In that year Congress enlarged the jurisdiction to embrace the former class of claims.<sup>21</sup> In giving consent to be sued, the restriction was imposed that it should not extend to owners of patents obtained by employees of the government while in the service. From this it is inferred that Congress

<sup>20</sup> See Belknap v. Schild, 161 U. S. 10, 16, 16 S. Ct. 443, 40 L. Ed. 599; Eager v. United States, 35 Ct. Cl. 656.

<sup>21</sup> Act of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 851. (See Crozier v. Fried Krupp Aktiengesellschaft, 224 U. S. 290, 33 S. Ct. 488, 66 L. Ed. 771.)

"That whenever an invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States shall hereafter be used by the United States without license of the owner thereof or lawful right to use the same, such owner may recover reasonable compensation for such use by suit in the Court of Claims: Provided, however, That said Court of Claims shall not entertain a suit or reward compensation under the provisions of this Act where the claim for compensation is based on the use by the United States of any article heretofore owned, leased, used by, or in the possession of the United States: Provided further, That in any such suit the United States may avail itself of any and all defenses, general or special, which might be pleaded by a defendant in an action for infringement, as set forth in Title Sixty of the Revised Statutes, or otherwise: And provided further, That the benefits of this Act shall not inure to any patentee, who, when he makes such claim is in the employment or service of the Government of the United States; or the assignee of any such patentee; nor shall this Act apply to any device discovered or invented by such employee during the time of his employment or service."

The act was amended in respects immaterial to the present question, July 1, 1918, 40 Stat. 705. See William Cramp & Sons, etc., Co. v. International Curtis Marine Turbine Co., 246 U. S. 28, 38 S. Ct. 271, 62 L. Ed. 560; Richmond Screw Anchor Co. v. United States, 275 U. S. 331, 343, 48 S. Ct. 194, 72 L. Ed. 303. As amended it appears in U. S. C., tit. 35, § 68 (35 USCA § 68).

recognized no right in such patentees to exclude the public from practicing the invention.<sup>205</sup> But an examination of the legislative record completely refutes the contention.

The House Committee in reporting the bill, after referring to the law as laid down in the Solomons Case, said: "The United States in such a case has an implied license to use the patent without compensation, for the reason that the inventor used the time or the money or the material of the United States in perfecting his invention. The use by the United States of such a patented invention without any authority from the owner thereof is a lawful use under existing law, and we have inserted the words 'or lawful right to use the same' in order to make it plain that we do not intend to make any change in existing law in this respect, and do not intend to give the owner of such a patent any claim against the United States for its use."<sup>22</sup> From this it is clear that Congress had no purpose to declare a policy at variance with the decisions of this court.

The executive departments have advocated legislation regulating the taking of patents by government employees and the administration by government agencies of the patents so obtained. In 1919 and 1920 a bill sponsored by the Interior Department was introduced. It provided for the voluntary assignment or license by any government employee, to the Federal Trade Commission, of a patent applied for by him, and the licensing of manufacturers by the Commission, the license fees to be paid into the Treasury and such part of them as the President might deem equitable to be turned over to the patentee.<sup>23</sup> In the hearings and reports upon this measure stress was laid, not only upon the fact that action by an employee thereunder would be voluntary, but that the inventor would be protected at least to some extent in his pri-

ivate right of exclusion. It was recognized that the government could not compel an assignment, was incapable of taking such assignment or administering the patent, and that it had shop rights in a patent perfected by the use of government material and in government working time. Nothing contained in the bill itself or in the hearings or reports indicates any intent to change the existing and well-understood rights of government employees who obtain patents for their inventions made while in the service. The measure failed of passage.<sup>206</sup>

In 1923 the President sent to the Congress the report of an interdepartmental patents board created by executive order to study the question of patents within the government

service and to recommend regulations establishing a policy to be followed in respect thereof. The report adverted to the fact that, in the absence of a contract providing otherwise, a patent taken out by a government employee, and any invention developed by one in the public service, is the sole property of the inventor. The committee recommended strongly against public dedication of such an invention, saying that this in effect voids a patent, and, if this were not so, "there is little incentive for anyone to take up a patent and spend time, effort, and money \* \* \* on its commercial development without at least some measure of protection against others free to take the patent as developed by him and compete in its use. In such a case one of the chief objects of the patent law would be defeated."<sup>24</sup> In full accord is the statement on behalf of the Department of the Interior in a memorandum furnished with respect to the bill introduced in 1919.<sup>25</sup>

With respect to a policy of permitting the patentee to take a patent and control it in his own interest (subject, of course, to the government's right of use, if any) the committee said:

" \* \* \* It must not be lost sight of that in general it is the constitutional right of every patentee to exploit his patent as he may desire, however expedient it may appear to endeavor to modify this right in the interest of the public when the patentee is in the Government service."<sup>26</sup>

Concerning a requirement that all patents obtained by government employees be assigned to the United States or its agent, the committee said:

" \* \* \* It would, on the one hand, render difficult securing the best sort of technical men for the service and, on the other, would influence technical workers to resign in order to exploit inventions which they might evolve and suppress while still in the service. There has always been more or less of a tendency for able men in the service to do this, particularly in view of the comparative meagerness of Government salaries; thus the Government has suffered loss among its most capable class of workers."<sup>27</sup>

The committee recommended legislation to create an Interdepartmental Patents Board; and further that the law make it part of the express terms of employment, having the effect of a contract, that any patent application made or patent granted for an invention discovered or developed during the period of government service and incident to the line

<sup>205</sup> House Report 1288, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.

<sup>206</sup> S. 5265, 65th Cong., 3d Sess.; S. 3223, 66th Cong., 2d Sess.; H. R. 9932, 66th Cong., 2d Sess.; H. R. 11934, 66th Cong., 3d Sess.

<sup>22</sup> Sen. Doc. No. 83, 63rd Cong., 1st Sess., p. 3.

<sup>23</sup> Hearings, Senate Patent Committee, 66th Cong., 2d Sess., January 23, 1920, p. 11.

<sup>24</sup> Sen. Doc. No. 83, 63rd Cong., 1st Sess., p. 2.

<sup>25</sup> Id., p. 4.

of official duties, which in the judgment of the Board should, in the interest of the national defense, or otherwise in the public interest, be controlled by the government, should upon demand by the Board be assigned by the employee to an agent of the government. The recommended measures were not adopted.

\*208

[8] \*Fifth. Congress has refrained from imposing upon government servants a contract obligation of the sort above described. At least one department has attempted to do so by regulation.<sup>28</sup> Since the record in this case discloses that the Bureau of Standards had no such regulation, it is unnecessary to consider whether the various departments have power to impose such a contract upon employees without authorization by act of Congress. The question is more difficult under our form of government than under that of Great Britain, where such departmental regulations seem to settle the matter.<sup>29</sup>

All of this legislative history emphasizes what we have stated—that the courts are incompetent to answer the difficult question whether the patentee is to be allowed his exclusive right or compelled to dedicate his invention to the public. It is suggested that the election rests with the authoritative officers of the government. Under what power, express or implied, may such officers, by administrative fiat, determine the nature and extent of rights exercised under a charter granted a patentee pursuant to constitutional and legislative provisions? Apart from the fact that express authority is nowhere to be found, the question arises, Who are the authoritative officers whose determination shall bind the United States and the patentee? The government's position comes to this—that the courts may not re-examine the exercise of an authority by some officer, not named, purporting to deprive the patentee of the rights conferred upon him by law. Nothing would be settled by such a holding, except that the determination of the reciprocal rights and obligations of the government and

\*209

its employee as respects inventions are to be adjudicated, without review, by an unspecified department head or bureau chief. Hitherto both the executive and the legislative branches of the government have concurred in what we consider the correct view,—that any such declaration of policy must come from Congress and that no power to declare it is vested in administrative officers.

The decrees are affirmed.

<sup>28</sup> See Annual Report, Department of Agriculture, for 1907, p. 775. See *Selden Co. v. National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc. (D. C.) 48 F. (2d) 270, 273.*

<sup>29</sup> Queen's Regulations (Addenda 1895, 1st February); chapter 1, Instructions for Officers in General, pp. 15, 16.

Mr. Justice STONE, dissenting.

I think the decrees should be reversed.

The Court's conclusion that the employment of Dunmore and Lowell did not contemplate that they should exercise inventive faculties in their service to the government, and that both courts below so found, seems to render superfluous much that is said in the opinion. For it has not been contended, and I certainly do not contend that, if such were the fact, there would be any foundation for the claim asserted by the government. But I think the record does not support the Court's conclusion of fact. I am also unable to agree with the reasoning of the opinion, although on my view of the facts it would lead to the reversal of the decree below, which I favor.

When originally organized<sup>1</sup> as a subdivision of the Department of Commerce, the functions of the Bureau of Standards consisted principally of the custody, comparison, construction, testing, and calibration of standards and the solution of problems arising in connection with standards. But in the course of its investigation of standards of quality and performance it has gradually expanded into a laboratory for research of the broadest character in various branches of science

\*210

and industry and particularly<sup>2</sup> in the field of engineering.<sup>3</sup> Work of this nature is carried on for other government departments,<sup>4</sup> the general public,<sup>4</sup> and private industries.<sup>5</sup> It

<sup>1</sup> Act of March 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1449; Act of February 14, 1903, § 4, 32 Stat. 825, 826. For an account of the origin and development of the Bureau and its predecessor, see Weber, *The Bureau of Standards*, 1-75.

<sup>2</sup> Much of the expansion of the Bureau's activities in this direction took place during the war. See Annual Report of the Director, Bureau of Standards, for 1919, p. 25; War Work of the Bureau of Standards (1921), *Misc. Publications of the Bureau of Standards* No. 46. The scope of the Bureau's scientific work is revealed by the annual reports of the Director. See, also, the bibliography of Bureau publications for the years 1901-1925, *Circular of the Bureau of Standards* No. 24 (1925).

<sup>3</sup> The Act of May 29, 1920, 41 Stat. 631, 633, 634, permitted other departments to transfer funds to the Bureau of Standards for such purposes, though even before that time it was one of the major functions of the Bureau to be of assistance to other branches of the service. See e. g. Annual Reports of the Director for 1915, 1916, 1917, p. 16; Annual Report for 1918, p. 18; compare Annual Report for 1921, p. 25; for 1922, p. 10.

<sup>4</sup> The consuming public is directly benefited not only by the Bureau's work in improving the standards of quality and performance of industry, but also by the assistance which it lends to governmental bodies, state and city. See Annual Reports of the Director for 1915, 1916, 1917, p. 14; Annual Report for 1918, p. 16; *National Bureau of Standards, Its Functions and Activity, Circular of the Bureau of Standards*, No. 1 (1925), pp. 28, 33.

<sup>5</sup> Co-operation with private industry has been the

is almost entirely supported by public funds,<sup>6</sup>

\*211

and is maintained in the public interest. In 1915, as the importance of radio to the government and to the public increased, Congress appropriated funds<sup>7</sup> to the Bureau "for investigation and standardization of methods and instruments employed in radio communication." Similar annual appropriations have been made since, and public funds were allotted by Acts of July 1, 1916, c. 209, 39 Stat. 262, 324, and October 6, 1917, c. 79, 40 Stat. 345, 375, for the construction of a fireproof laboratory building "to provide additional space to be used for research and testing in radio communication," as well as "space and facilities for cooperative research and experimental work in radio communication" by other departments of the government. Thus the conduct of research and scientific investigation in the field of radio has been a duty imposed by law upon the Bureau of Standards since 1915.

Radio research has been conducted in the radio section of the Electrical Division of the Bureau. In 1921 and 1922, when Dunmore and Lowell made the inventions in controversy, they were employed in this section as members of the scientific staff. They were not, of course, engaged to invent, in the sense in which a carpenter is employed to build a chest, but they were employed to conduct scientific investigations in a laboratory devoted principally to applied rather than pure science, with full knowledge and expectation of all concerned that their investigations might normally lead, as they did, to invention. The Bureau was as much devoted to the advancement of the radio art by invention as by discovery which falls short of it. Hence invention in the field of radio was a goal intimately related to and embraced within the purposes of the work of the scientific staff.

---

major method relied upon to make the accomplishments of the Bureau effective. See Annual Report for 1922, p. 7; Annual Report for 1923, p. 3. A system of research associates permits industrial groups to maintain men at the Bureau for research of mutual concern. The plan has facilitated cooperation. See Annual Report for 1923, p. 4; Annual Report for 1924, p. 35; Annual Report for 1925, p. 38; Annual Reports for 1926, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932, p. 1; Research Associates at the Bureau of Standards, Bureau Circular No. 296 (1926). For a list of co-operating organizations as of December 1, 1926, see Misc. Publications No. 96 (1927).

<sup>6</sup> No fees have been charged except to cover the cost of testing, but the Act of June 30, 1932, c. 314, § 312, 47 Stat. 410 (15 USCA § 276), directs that "for all comparisons, calibrations, tests or investigations, performed" by the Bureau, except those performed for the Government of the United States or a State, "a fee sufficient in each case to compensate the Bureau . . . for the entire cost of the services rendered shall be charged. . . ."

<sup>7</sup> Act of March 4, 1915, c. 141, 38 Stat. 897, 1044.

\*212  
\*Both courts below found that Dunmore and Lowell were impelled to make these inventions "solely by their own scientific curiosity." They undoubtedly proceeded upon their own initiative beyond the specific problems upon which they were authorized or directed to work by their superiors in the Bureau, who did not actively supervise their work in its inventive stages. But the evidence leaves no doubt that in all they did they were following the established practice of the section. For members of the research staff were expected and encouraged to follow their own scientific impulses in pursuing their researches and discoveries to the point of useful application, whether they involved invention or not, and even though they did not relate to the immediate problem in hand. After the inventions had been conceived, they were disclosed by the inventors to their chief, and they devoted considerable time to perfecting them, with his express approval. All the work was carried on by them in the government laboratory with the use of government materials and facilities, during the hours for which they received a government salary. Its progress was recorded throughout in weekly and monthly reports which they were required to file, as well as in their laboratory notebooks. It seems clear that, in thus exercising their inventive powers in the pursuit of ideas reaching beyond their specific assignments, the inventors were discharging the duties expected of scientists employed in the laboratory; Dunmore, as well as his supervisors, testified that such was their conception of the nature of the work. The conclusion is irresistible that their scientific curiosity was precisely what gave the inventors value as research workers; the government employed it and gave it free rein in performing the broad duty of the Bureau of advancing the radio art by discovery and invention.

The courts below did not find that there was any agreement between the government

\*213

and the inventors as to "their relative rights in the patents, and there was no evidence to support such a finding. They did not find, and upon the facts in evidence and within the range of judicial notice they could not find, that the work done by Dunmore and Lowell leading to the inventions in controversy was not within the scope of their employment. Such a finding was unnecessary to support the decisions below, which proceeded on the theory relied on by the respondent here, that, in the absence of an express contract to assign it, an employer is entitled to the full benefit of the patent granted to an employee, only when it is for a particular invention which the employee was specifically hired or directed to make. The bare references by the court below to the obvious facts that "research" and "invention" are not synonymous, and that all research work

in the Bureau is not concerned with invention, fall far short of a finding that the work in the Bureau did not contemplate invention at all. Those references were directed to a different end, to the establishment of what is conceded here, that Dunmore and Lowell were not *specifically* hired or directed to make the inventions, because in doing so they proceeded beyond the assignments given them by their superiors. The court's conception of the law, applied to this ultimate fact, led inevitably to its stated conclusion that the claim of the government is without support in reason or authority, "unless we should regard a general employment for research work as synonymous with a particular employment (or assignment) for inventive work."

The opinion of this Court apparently rejects the distinction between specific employment or assignment and general employment to invent, adopted by the court below and supported by authority, in favor of the broader position urged by the government that, wherever the employee's duties involve the exercise of inventive powers, the employer is entitled to an assignment of the

\*214

patent on any invention made in the scope of the general employment. As I view the facts, I think such a rule, to which this Court has not hitherto given explicit support, would require a decree in favor of the government. It would also require a decree in favor of a private employer, on the ground stated by the court that, as the employee "has only produced what he is employed to invent," a specifically enforceable "term of the agreement necessarily is that what he is paid to produce belongs to his paymaster." A theory of decision so mechanical is not forced upon us by precedent, and cannot, I think, be supported.

What the employee agrees to assign to his employer is always a question of fact. It cannot be said that, merely because an employee agrees to invent, he also agrees to assign any patent secured for the invention. Accordingly, if an assignment is ordered in such a case, it is no more to be explained and supported as the specific enforcement of an agreement to transfer property in the patent than is the shop right which equity likewise decrees, where the employment does not contemplate invention. All the varying and conflicting language of the books cannot obscure the reality that, in any case where the rights of the employer to the invention are not fixed by express contract, and no agreement in fact may fairly be implied, equity determines after the event what they shall be. In thus adjudicating in *vitium* the consequences of the employment relationship, equity must reconcile the conflicting claims of the employee who has evolved the idea and the employer who has paid him for his time and supplied the materials utilized in experimentation and

construction. A task so delicate cannot be performed by accepting the formula advanced by the petitioner any more than by adopting that urged by the respondent, though both

\*215

are not without support in the \*opinions of this Court. Compare *Hapgood v. Hewitt*, 119 U. S. 226, 7 S. Ct. 193, 30 L. Ed. 369; *Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co.*, 149 U. S. 315, 13 S. Ct. 886, 37 L. Ed. 749; *Solomons v. United States*, 137 U. S. 342, 346, 11 S. Ct. 88, 34 L. Ed. 667; *Gill v. United States*, 160 U. S. 426, 435, 16 S. Ct. 322, 40 L. Ed. 450; *Standard Parts Co. v. Peck*, 264 U. S. 52, 44 S. Ct. 239, 68 L. Ed. 560, 32 A. L. R. 1033.

Where the employment does not contemplate the exercise of inventive talent, the policy of the patent laws to stimulate invention by awarding the benefits of the monopoly to the inventor and not to some one else leads to a ready compromise: a shop right gives the employer an adequate share in the unanticipated boon.<sup>8</sup> *Hapgood v. Hewitt*, *supra*; *Lane & Bodley Co. v. Locke*, 150 U. S. 193, 14 S. Ct. 78, 37 L. Ed. 1049; *Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co.*, *supra*; *Pressed Steel Car Co. v. Hansen* (C. C. A.) 137 F. 403, 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1172; *Amidyco Corp. v. Urquhart* (D. C.) 39 F.(2d) 943, affirmed (C. C. A.) 51 F.(2d) 1072; *Ingle v. Landis Tool Co.* (O. C. A.) 272 F. 464; see *Beecroft & Blackman v. Rooney* (D. C.) 268 F. 515, 549.

But where, as in this case, the employment contemplates invention, the adequacy of such a compromise is more doubtful, not because it contravenes an agreement for an assignment, which may not exist, but because, arguably, as the patent is the fruit of the very work which the employee is hired to do, and for which he is paid, it should no more be withheld from the employer, in equity and good conscience, than the product of any other service which the employee engages to render. This result has been reached where the contract was to devise a means for solving a defined problem, *Standard Parts Co. v. Peck*, *supra*, and the decision has been thought to establish the employer's right wherever the employee is hired or assigned to evolve a process or mechanism for meeting a specific need. *Magnetic Mfg. Co. v. Dings Magnetic Separator Co.* (C. C. A.) 16 F.(2d) 739; *Good-*

\*216

*year Tire & Rubber Co. v. Miller* (C. C. A.) 22 F.(2d) 353, 356; *Houghton v. United States* (C. C. A.) 23 F.(2d) 386. But the court below and others have thought (*Pressed Steel Car Co. v. Hansen*, *supra*; *Houghton v. United States*, *supra*; *Amidyco Corp. v. Urquhart*, *supra*), as the respondent argues, that only in cases where the employment or assignment is thus specific may the employer demand all the benefits of the employee's invention. The basis of such a limitation is

<sup>8</sup> See the cases collected in 30 Columbia Law Rev. 1172; 26 Harvard Law Rev. 463.

not articulate in the cases. There is at least a question whether its application may not be attributed, in some instances, to the ready implication of an actual promise to assign the patent, where the duty is to invent a specific thing (see *Pressed Steel Car Co. v. Hansen*, *supra*, 137 F. 415), or, in any case, to the reluctance of equity logically to extend, in this field, the principle that the right to claim the service includes the right to claim its product. The latter alternative may find support in the policy of the patent laws to secure to the inventor the fruits of his inventive genius, in the hardship which may be involved in imposing a duty to assign all inventions, see *Dalzell v. Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co.*, *supra*, 149 U. S. 323, 13 S. Ct. 886, 37 L. Ed. 749, cf. *Aspinwall Mfg. Co. v. Gill* (C. C.) 32 F. 697, 700, and in a possible inequality in bargaining power of employer and employee. But compare *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. v. Miller*, *supra*, 22 F.(2d) 355; *Hulse v. Bonsack Mach. Co.* (C. C. A.) 65 F. 864, 868; see 30 *Columbia Law Rev.* 1172, 1176-1178. There is no reason for determining now the weight which should be accorded these objections to complete control of the invention by the employer, in cases of ordinary employment for private purposes. Once it is recognized, as it must be, that the function of the Court in every case is to determine whether the employee may, in equity and good conscience, retain the benefits of the patent, it is apparent that the present case turns upon considerations which distinguish it from any which has thus far been decided.

## \*217

\*The inventors were not only employed to engage in work which unmistakably required them to exercise their inventive genius as occasion arose; they were a part of a public enterprise. It was devoted to the improvement of the art of radio communication for the benefit of the people of the United States, carried on in a government laboratory, maintained by public funds. Considerations which might favor the employee where the interest of the employer is only in private gain are therefore of slight significance; the policy dominating the research in the Bureau, as the inventors knew, was that of the government to further the interests of the public by advancing the radio art. For the work to be successful, the government must be free to use the results for the benefit of the public in the most effective way. A patent monopoly in individual employees, carrying with it the power to suppress the invention, or at least to exclude others from using it, would destroy this freedom; a shop right in the government would not confer it. For these employees, in the circumstances, to attempt to withhold from the public and from the government the full benefit of the inventions which it has paid them to produce, appears

to me so unconscionable and inequitable as to demand the interposition of a court exercising chancery powers. A court which habitually enjoins a mortgagor from acquiring and setting up a tax title adversely to the mortgagee, *Middletown Savings Bank v. Bacharach*, 46 Conn. 513, 524; *Chamberlain v. Forbes*, 128 Mich. 86, 85 N. W. 253; *Waring v. National Savings & Trust Co.*, 128 Md. 367, 114 A. 57; see 2 *Jones on Mortgages* (8th Ed.) § 841, should find no difficulty in enjoining these employees and the respondent claiming under them from asserting, under the patent laws, rights which would defeat the very object of their employment. The capacity of equitable doctrine for growth and of courts

\*218

of equity to mould it to "new situations was not exhausted with the establishment of the employer's shop right. See *Essex Trust Co. v. Enwright*, 214 Mass. 507, 102 N. E. 441, 47 L. R. A. (N. S.) 587; *Meinhard v. Salmon*, 249 N. Y. 458, 184 N. E. 545, 62 A. L. R. 1.

If, in the application of familiar principles to the situation presented here, we must advance somewhat beyond the decided cases, I see nothing revolutionary in the step. We need not be deterred by fear of the necessity, inescapable in the development of the law, of setting limits to the doctrine we apply, as the need arises. That prospect does not require us to shut our eyes to the obvious consequences of the decree which has been rendered here. The result is repugnant to common notions of justice and to policy as well, and the case must turn upon these considerations if we abandon the illusion that equity is called upon merely to enforce a contract, albeit one that is "implied." The case would be more dramatic if the inventions produced at public expense were important to the preservation of human life, or the public health, or the agricultural resources of the country. The principle is the same here, though the inventions are of importance only in the furtherance of human happiness. In enlisting their scientific talent and curiosity in the performance of the public service in which the Bureau was engaged, Dunmore and Lowell necessarily renounced the prospect of deriving from their work commercial rewards incompatible with it.\* Hence there is noth-

\* It has been said that many scientists in the employ of the government regard the acceptance of patent rights leading to commercial rewards in any case as an abasement of their work. Hearings on Exploitation of Inventions by Government Employees, Senate Committee on Patents, 65th Cong., 2d Sess. (1919), pp. 16, 17. See, also, the Hearings before the same Committee, January 23, 1920, 66th Cong., 2d Sess. (1920), p. 5. The opinion of the Court attributes importance to the fact, seemingly irrelevant, that other employees of the Bureau have in some instances in the past taken out patents on their inventions which, so far as appears, the government has not prevented them from enjoying. The circumstances under which those inventions

\*219  
ing oppressive or "unconscionable in requiring them or their licensee to surrender their patents at the instance of the United States, as there probably would be if the inventions had not been made within the scope of their employment or if the employment did not contemplate invention at all.

The issue raised here is unaffected by legislation. Undoubtedly the power rests with Congress to enact a rule of decision for determining the ownership and control of patents on inventions made by government employees in the course of their employment. But I find no basis for saying that Congress has done so or that it has manifested any affirmative policy for the disposition of cases of this kind, which is at variance with the considerations which are controlling here.

The Act of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 851, as amended July 1, 1918, 40 Stat. 704, 705 (35 USCA § 68), permitted patentees to sue the government in the Court of Claims for the unauthorized use of their patents. It was in effect an eminent domain statute by which just compensation was secured to the patentee, whose patent had been used by the government. See *Richmond Screw Anchor Co. v. United States*, 275 U. S. 331, 48 S. Ct. 194, 72 L. Ed. 303. This statute excluded government employees from the benefits of the act in order, as the House Committee Report explicitly points out, to leave unaffected the shop rights of the government. See H. R. Report No. 1288, 61st Cong. 2d Sess. A

\*220

statute thus "aimed at protecting in every case the minimum rights of the government can hardly be taken to deny other and greater rights growing out of the special equity of cases like the present.

The Act of April 30, 1928, 45 Stat. 467, 468 (35 USCA § 45), amending an earlier statute of 1883 (22 Stat. 625), so as to permit a patent to be issued to a government employee without payment of fees, for any invention which the head of a department or independent bureau certifies "is used or liable to be used in the public interest," and which the application specifies may, if patented, "be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment \* \* \* of any royalty," was passed, it is true, with the general purpose of encouraging government employees to take out patents on their inventions. But this purpose was not, as the

were made do not appear. But, even if they were the same as those in the present case, there is no basis for contending that, because the government saw fit not to assert its rights in other cases, it has lost them in this. Moreover, there is no necessary inconsistency in the government's position if it concluded in those cases that the public interest would be served best by permitting the employees to exploit their inventions themselves, and adopted a contrary conclusion here.

opinion of the Court suggests, born of a congressional intent that a government employee who conceives an invention in the course of his employment should be protected in his right to exclude all others but the government from using it. Congress was concerned neither with enlarging nor with narrowing the relative rights of the government and its employees.<sup>10</sup> This is apparent from the language of the statute that the patent shall be issued without a fee "subject to existing law," as well as from the records of its legislative history.<sup>11</sup>

\*221

\*The purpose of Congress in facilitating the patenting of inventions by government employees was to protect the existing right of the government to use all devices invented in the service, whether or not the patentee was employed to use his inventive powers. Experience had shown that this shop right was jeopardized unless the employee applied for a patent, since without the disclosure incident to the application the government was frequently hampered in its defense of claims by others asserting priority of invention. But doubt which had arisen whether an application for a patent under the Act of 1883 did not operate to dedicate the patent to the public,<sup>12</sup> and reluctance to pay the fees otherwise required, had led government employees to neglect to make applications, even when they were entitled to the benefits of the monopoly subject only to the government's right of use. This doubt the amendment removed. It can hardly be contended that, in removing it in order to aid the government in the protection of its shop right, Congress declared a policy that it should have no greater right to control a patent procured either under this special statute or under the general patent laws by fraud or any other type of inequitable conduct. Had such a policy been declared, it is difficult to see on what basis we could award the government a remedy, as it seems to be agreed we would, if

<sup>10</sup> Throughout the various speculations in committee as to what those rights were, it was generally agreed that they were intended to remain unchanged by the bill. See Hearings before the House Committee on Patents, 68th Cong., 2d Sess., on H. R. 3267 and 11403 (1925); Hearings before the same Committee, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. (1928), especially at pp. 9-13. The discussion on the floor of the House, referred to in the opinion of the Court (see note 19) does not indicate the contrary.

<sup>11</sup> In addition to the hearings cited *supra*, note 10, see H. R. Report No. 1596, 68th Cong., 2d Sess.; H. R. Report No. 871, Senate Report No. 765, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. The bill was originally a companion proposal to the Federal Trade Commission bill discussed *infra*, note 13. See the references given there.

<sup>12</sup> See *Selden Co. v. National Aniline & Chemical Co.* (D. C.) 48 F.(2d) 270, 272; *Squier v. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.* (C. C. A.) 7 F.(2d) 831, 832, affirming (D. C.) 21 F.(2d) 747.

Dunmore and Lowell had been specifically employed to make the inventions. There is nothing to indicate that Congress adopted one policy for such a case and a contrary one for this.

\*222

\*Other legislation proposed, but not enacted,<sup>18</sup> requires but a word. Even had Con-

<sup>18</sup>The bill referred to in the opinion of the Court was one sponsored by the executive departments to endow the Federal Trade Commission with the power to accept assignments of patents from government employees and administer them in the public interest. It passed the Senate on one occasion and the House on another, but failed to become a law. S. 5265, 65th Cong., 3d Sess., S. 3223, 66th Cong., 1st Sess., H. R. 9932, 66th Cong., 1st Sess., H. R. 11934, 66th Cong., 3d Sess. In the course of hearings and debates many points of view were expressed. See Hearings on Exploitation of Inventions by Government Employees, Senate Committee on Patents, 66th Cong., 3d Sess. (1919); Hearing before the same Committee, 66th Cong., 2d Sess. (1920); Senate Report No. 405, H. R. Report No. 595, 68th Cong., 2d Sess., recommending passage. See 59 Cong. Rec., 2300, 2421, 2430, 3908, 4682, 4771, 8359, 8360, 8483, 8490; 60 Id. 356; Conference Report, H. R. No. 1294, Sen. Doc. No. 379, 66th Cong., 3d Sess. And see 60 Cong. Rec., 2890, 3229, 3264-3269, 3537. Differences were stressed in the purposes and needs of different agencies of the government. See especially Hearings (1919), *supra*, pp. 22, 24, 25. The need of commercial incentives to private exploiters as well as the general desirability of such exploitation were admitted, but the dangers were recognized as well. It was thought that the public interest would best be served by the establishment of a single agency for government control, with the power to determine upon some compensation for the inventor.

After the death of this bill in the Senate, February 21, 1921, the subject was again considered by an Interdepartmental Board established by executive order of President Harding, August 9, 1922. Its report was transmitted to Congress by President Coolidge, in December, 1923. Sen. Doc. No. 83, 68th Cong., 1st Sess. The Board found that there had never been any general governmental policy established with respect to inventions, that whether public dedication, private exploitation, or governmental control and administration is desirable depends largely on the nature of the invention. Accordingly, legislation was recommended establishing a permanent Interdepartmental Patents Board with the power to demand assignments of patents on those inventions thereafter developed in the service which "in the interest of the national defense, or otherwise in the public interest" should be controlled by the government. No action was taken upon this proposal.

Since that time the Director of the Bureau of Standards has recommended that a "uniform, equitable policy of procedure" be defined for the government by legislation. Annual Report for 1925, p. 40. In the Report for 1931 it is said (page 46) that the "patent policy of this Bureau has always been that patentable devices developed by employees paid out of public funds belong to the public," and the Report for 1932 adds (page 40) "If not so dedicated directly, the vested rights should be held by the Government."

gress expressly rejected a bill purporting to enact into law the rule of decision which I think applicable here, its failure to act could not be accorded the force of law. But no such legislation has been proposed to Congress, and that which was suggested may have been and probably was defeated for reasons unconnected with the issue presented in this case. The legislative record does show, as the opinion of the Court states, that it is a difficult question which has been the subject of consideration at least since the war, whether the public interest is best

\*223

served by the \*dedication of an invention to the public or by its exploitation with patent protection under license from the government or the inventor. But the difficulty of resolving the question does not justify a decree which does answer it in favor of permitting government employees such as these to exploit their inventions without restriction, rather than one which would require the cancellation of their patents or their assignment to the United States.

The decrees should be reversed.

Mr. Justice CARDOZO concurs in this opinion.

Mr. Chief Justice HUGHES (dissenting):

I agree with Mr. Justice STONE'S analysis of the facts showing the nature of the employment of Dunmore and Lowell, and with

\*224

his conclusions as to the legal effect \*of that employment. As the people of the United States should have the unrestricted benefit of the inventions in such a case, I think that the appropriate remedy would be to cancel the patents.

289 U. S. 172

REINECKE v. SMITH et al.  
No. 601.

Argued March 22, 23, 1933.

Decided April 10, 1933.

I. Internal revenue  $\Leftrightarrow$ 7(35).

"Trustee" is not "beneficiary" of trust within income tax statute; "trustee" signifying person who holds title to res and administers it for others' benefit, and "beneficiary" signifying cestui que trust who enjoys advantages of such administration (Revenue Act 1924, § 219(g), 26 USCA § 960 note).

Revenue Act 1924, § 219(g), 43 Stat. 253, 275, 277 (26 USCA § 960 note), provides that trust income shall be taxable to grantor, if grantor has power ei-

**AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH ZAKRZEWSKI**

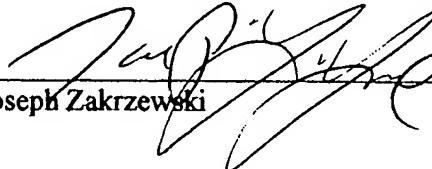
I, Joseph Zakrzewski, being warned that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001, and that such willful false statements and the like may jeopardize the validity of the application or patent issuing thereon, declare that all statements made of my own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

1. I am an employee of Cooper Standard Automotive Inc. ("Cooper"). Cooper is located at 250 Oak Grove Drive, Mt. Sterling, KY 40353. My title is Manager of Product and Process Engineering in the Cooper Mount Sterling Plant. In that capacity, I am responsible for product and process development. I have had this responsibility for 9 years.
2. David Woessner is the inventor of patent application serial number 10/501,591 ("the patent application.") I am familiar with the invention disclosed in this patent application.
3. David Woessner was the Senior Process Technician at Cooper. In that capacity, he was responsible for process engineering relating to forming tubes and hoses. The subject matter of the patent application relates to a method for forming hoses. Mr. Woessner was employed to produce inventions relating to forming tubes and hoses, such as the invention described in the patent application.

Date

8/16/05

Joseph Zakrzewski



**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**